IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,080.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
11th Oct.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8450	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ..	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA..	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA.....	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8450	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA...	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	591 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay,

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Poona A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Benares A & C.....	6973*	12th Feb.	10th Feb
City of Marseilles A & C...	8503*	22nd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Birmingham A&C..	7475*	12th Mar.	10th Mar
Trafford Hall A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Paris A & C.....	9209*	13th April	11th Apr
New Twin Screw Steamer A & C	9909	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore A & C	6875	.....	29th Apr
City of Marseilles A & C ..	8800*	27th May	26th May

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles .. London via Marseilles..	578	891	429	649
Liverpool .. London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	653 605 ..	1,091 957 999	439 462 ..	809 704 737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the P & O Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsche Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—

Bombay : Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS

MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

IS NOW TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Lings ...2,185 Friday 10th Oct. 1 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2,184 Mon. 13th Oct. 11 a.m. * P.D.&C.M
Dumra...1,695 Thurs. 16th Oct. 9 a.m. † C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 16th October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Manomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons on Tuesday the 14th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomeran and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
†Pundua	3305	Thursday	16th Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306	,,	13th Nov.
*Pentakota	3413	,,	27th ,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
9th October, 1913.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent,
40, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Nov
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan.
China	6317	M. Farabochhia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Chiunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7581	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5846	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 750
,, London via Trieste ..	Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back	833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Taurus, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer. Tons Captain. To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand 6046 P. A. Leva 6th Nov. 1913

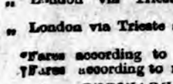
For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Pracsident	3310	Schutt	19th Oct. 1913.
*Konig	4900	Col zan	4th Nov. 1913.
Markgraf	3680	Sonapp	19th Nov. 1913.
Pracsident	3310	Schutt	4th Dec. 1913.

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin Screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,006
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Teeretin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps.

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE SAFETY PIN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

AN EVOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD PIN.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000 !

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London-made, Strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs. 4 and upwards.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND FANCY CRACKERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS

JUST UNPACKED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle...	1	4
Do. In original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin...	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,, ...	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,, ...	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,, ...	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Mr. G. C. F. NELSON, as the joint representative of Messrs. JOHN DEWAR AND SONS, LIMITED, and this firm terminated on the 8th October, 1913.

For Indian States and Eastern Agency,
ARTHUR G. HOLMES,
Manager.

NOTICE.

THE GOVERNMENT COLLEGE of COMMERCE will COMMENCE WORK in the Elphinstone College Building, Bombay, at 8 A. M., on the 22nd October, 1913. Candidates for admission should apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 89, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Aiyar will also attend at the Elphinstone College from 8 to 10 A. M. on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd October. The fee payable for the first term will be Rs. 40.

W. H. SHARP,
Director of Public Instruction.
Poona, 7th October, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT

ABOUT 2,200 TONS of SANDALWOOD the property of the Mysore Government, will be put up to AUCTION in lots of 5 tons, more or less, at the sandal Kotles of Tirthahalli, Sagar, Shimoga, Tarikere, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Bangalore, Seringapatam and Hunsur between the 17th November, 1913 and 15th December, 1913.

2. For particulars of lots and kinds apply to the Undersigned, about the beginning of November, 1913.

M. MUTHANNAH, B. B.,
Conservator of Forests in Mysore.
Bangalore, 25th August, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of:—Two Pumps Tweddells system suitable for steam pressure of 90 to 100 lbs. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

Two Accumulators Tweddells system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke suitable for above.

Four Gap Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

All the above in good order, one set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to :—

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Lahore.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16′×16′	470 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14′×14′	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12′×12′	405 0 0 to 480 0 0
9	Hill Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14′×14′	450 0 0 to 460 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12′×12′	405 0 0 to 425 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12′+12′	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10′×10′	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

MORE STARTLING THAN EVER.

THE

WONDERFUL JAPS

in an entirely

NEW PROGRAMME.

The remaining parts of

"PROTEA"

Are more dramatic even than the first. If you want to see the first part, come at 6 or 9-30 and then stay to see the whole film.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

ALL PICTURES at 8-30 Show.

MATINEE TO-DAY,
At 3 P. M.

Being the Dasera, Bank Holiday.

THE PROGRAMME WILL BE

1. QUEEN BESS
AS PLAYED BY
MADAME SARAH BERNHARDT
AND
2. THE EGAWA TROUPE OF
JAPANESE ACROBATS.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

OLD THE CHEAPEST

PEG McTaggart

WHISKY.

BEST Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

PROTEA

(5,000 Feet Long Drama in 4 Parts complete)

Thousands have seen this great Film during the past week, and at the earnest request of many patrons it is to be shown for

ONE WEEK MORE.

So don't miss this chance! Please note :—

HALF PRICES AS USUAL

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID-PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION

SHELL MEANS SPEED

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1. MAXIMITE—T.B. Ch. Aus. G. by 'Bloodshot,' 7 years; upto any weight; very good looking, very fast and handy and lots of quality—Price Rs. 3,000.

2. PALADIN,—Ch. W. G., upto any weight, good looking, very fast and exceptionally handy; very quick and easy to play, played in the 'Mahableshwar Tournament 1912,' also ran in 'Mahableshwar Races' and came second.—Price Rs. 2,500.

3. MINX.—T. B. Ch. W. M., very well bred and good looking, by 'Magistrate' from a 'Predominant' mare, 6 years exceptionally handy, very fast and strong, upto weight.—Price Rs. 2,000.

4. CHESTER-LOU.—T. B. Ch. Aus. M. very well bred and good looking by 'Bloodshot' dam by 'Grand Master,' 6 years, light mouth, plenty of weight, fast and easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.

5. MIRTH.—Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking and upto any weight, fast and partially.—Price Rs. 1,500.

6. PALOTTA.—T. B. Br. Aus. M., 6 years, good looking by 'Chesterman' dam by Rougeet-noir,' up to any weight, fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,500

7. PAQUITTA.—T. B. Gr. Aus M. by 'Amhurst,' 6 years, light weight, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.

8. PATIENCE.—Bay Aus. M., 5 years, strong and very fast, a good medium weight pony; partially trained.—Price Rs. 900.

9. VELOCITY.—Bay high class Arab 6 years, plenty of quality and weight, very fast and handy, easy to play.—Price Rs. 1,500.

10. DIJLA—High class Gr. Arab 6 years upto weight, exceptionally fast, very quick and handy.—Price Rs. 1,500.

11. HIGHESTER.—Chestnut high class Arab, 6 years, upto any weight and plenty of quality; very strong, good looking and good tempered; very fast and exceptionally handy. Has won races.—Price Rs. 1,500.

12. DARWESH.—High class Gr. Arab, 9 years, very nice looking, fast, very handy, and easy to play. Ran in Mahableshwar Races and came second.—Price Rs. 1,200

13. SOLICITOR— Gr. Arab, 6 years, fine heavy weight, pony, fast and easy to play, good mouth—Price Rs. 900.

14. SCINDE—Gr. Arab, 7 years, very strong pony, light month, fast and handy to play.—Price Rs. 900.

15. VOLUNTEER—Bay Arab, 6 years upto weight, very fast and handy, partially trained.—Price Rs. 1,000.

16. BOLERO.—Gr. Arab, very fast and partially trained.—Price Rs. 700.

17. DEWAN.—Gr. Arab, 5 years, very fast and strong pony, easy to play and upto weight—Price Rs. 800.

1. All above Ponies priced low to secure immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo this season.

2. All ponies except Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16 are upto Tournament Form and were going to have been entered in the coming Polo Tournament Season, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 15 and 16 are fast and promising and should make first class ponies. Nos. 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 hold also W. I. T. Certificates.

3. Nos. 10, 11, 13 and 16 should win first class races after good training.

4. All ponies are measured for life and are believed to be absolutely sound; open to Veterinary examination.

5. Reasonable offers will be considered. For further particulars apply to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED, PAYING GUESTS, for 2 large rooms with Bath Rooms and Verandahs, E. L. and F. with or without Board, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box 503, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25

Apply,

JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 2 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the

NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

275 TONS BROWN LINSEED.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Solapur Street, (Dana Bunder), in the Godown of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand and Co., the following goods of September delivery:—

By order of Mr. Gopiram Bhagatram and on account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sookhanand.

200 tons brown linseed (in eight lots of 25 tons each) equal to 2,464 bags.

By order of Mr. Davekeran Ramkoomar and on account and at the risk of Goormukhrai Sookhanand

75 tons brown linseed (in 3 lots of 25 tons each) equal to 924 bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall have to be paid by the purchaser on the lots being knocked down to him and the balance of the purchase money to be paid, and goods must be removed within two days after the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 46 BALES F. P. COTTON.

Under instructions form the B.B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, 1913, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Company's Stables at the risk of the owners, the following F. P. bales of cotton somewhat damaged by fire and water:—

25 bales F. P. cotton forming part of the consignment of 118 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colaba Inv. No. 16, R. R., No. 2141 of 10th January, 1913, consigned by Nemichand to Jawaharmal.

21 bales F. P. cotton forming part of 60 bales booked under Nasirabad to Colab Inv. No. 17 R. R, 2142 of 10th January, 1913, consigned by Kalyanmall to Gadmal G.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th October, 1913.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the partners of the firm of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, having either died or retired, the parties interested have arranged to WIND UP THE BUSINESS of the said firm, and therefore the GOODWILL of the said business of Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, that is to say, the right to carry on the business of Auctioneers in the name, style and firm of Crawford and Co., WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the undersigned, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Government Dockyard at 4-30 p.m., S. T., on SATURDAY, the 11th of October, 1913.

The conditions of sale may be inspected at the said office of Messrs. Crawford and Co., at any time during business hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st October, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lingi, 951 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Evandale, 2,468 tons, Captain W Adam, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Pesarah via Perim with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Baron Dalmeny, 2,403 tons Captain E Gordon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Japan Line steamer "Sago Maru," 2,503 tons, Captain Y Maki, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Abadan via Karachi with a cargo of liquid fuel.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W Moxon, will sail to-day for Busreh, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Taiyabi, 2,041 tons, Captain H E Kass, will sail to-day for Mauritius via Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam...R I M
Transport...Rewa .....T Kerr .....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 8.

Angus.....2320 Baker .....A Yule and Co
Alfeld.....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co
Beuna.....1899 1899 Wright...bWallace and Co
B Dalmeny.....2583 Gordon.....K S and Co
Devasha .....4785 Hickey.....P and O Co
Geddington Court...2495 Gleghain...P & O Co
Highland Monarch...3545 Scott...W & A G&Co
Hoseineo ..... 994 Fanning ...T Morrison & Co
India .....4198 Talbot Shanghai.....8-10 ... P and O Co
Khosrou...2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kola .....570 Minnett .....M M and C.
Lings.....951 Manley.....M M & Co
Nera.....3,420 Vallad .....M M & Co
Oura .....3521 Fenwick .....M M and Co
Ozarda .....3038 Miles ...Calcutta .. 10-10... M M and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis.....T M and Co
Sardar.....1286 Weeks .....
Sayo Maru.....2593 Maki .....N Y Kaisha

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Taiyabi	2041	Kass	Mauritius	9-10	A M Jeewanjee
B Nordmark		Luning	Hamburg	15-10	
C & R Schwarzenfels	2443	Kettevich			W and A G and Co
F Arioste	4313	Booth	Karachi	10-10	J F and Co
G Rahmani	1873	Lewis	Jeddah	7-10	T M & Co
H Dargai	2279	Donoran	Hull	11-10	W and A G and Co
M Bo Maru	3308	Tozawa	Kobe	10-10	N Y Kaisha
N Evandale	2468	Adam		17-10	J Finlay & Co
O Clan Maclaren	1775	Phillips		9-10	J Finlay & Co
P Watchfield	3627	Huper		20-10	W and A G and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Umoun	2388	Forrest	Port Said	11-10	W & A G & Co
2 Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool		W and A G and Co
3 Istrar	2979	Jacob	Dunkirk	13-1	K N and Co
4 Aleppo	2536	Jones	Karachi	10-10	J F and Co
5 Islami	1604	Hughes	Jeddah	10-10	T M & Co
6 Baron Innerdale				2140	MeAllister J Finlay and Co
7 Volumnia				3546	Plough T M & Co
8 Roma		1401	Pigot Jeddah	11-10	M M & Co
9 Habsburg		2305	Sebarich	Trieste	16-10 A L S N Co
10&11 Chakrata				3641	Smith M M and Co
12 & 13 Persia		6154	Brandow		T and O Co
14 Dwarka		759	Moxon		M M and Co
16 Mansuri		2043	Jose	Jeddah	11-10 T M and Co

H W V D

Saraswati	443	Ebram	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Bo S N Co

M W O D

Barjora	1959	Cunmack	M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
7	Evandale	Adam	P'nath Aug 30
8	Soyo Maru	Moki	Abadan Sep 28
	B Dalmeny	Gordon	C'cutta Sep 26
	Linga	Manley	Karachi Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Oct.
8	India	Talbot	Shanghai
	Nippon	Frenovich	Koye

The following vessels obtained portclearances on Monday :—

Steamer Dwarka Moxon for Busrah etc.
" Taiyabi, Kass for Mauretous.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Evandale for Barrow in Furnace
" Barjora for Persian Gulf
" Soyo Maru for Mahomerah

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Co's. steamer City "of Sparta" left Liverpool outward bound on the 4th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—18 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co; 12,000 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—12,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 251 cwts staves of empty hogs, 97 cwts peads in block, 99 ends of empty hogs, Spencer and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—150 bales iron cotton hids N Rajaram and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—40 bales goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—91 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola; 10 bales cow hides 1 bale sheep skins, P E Boyce and Sons; 114 cwts dive diveseed, W and A Graham and Co; 1360 cwts cotton seed oil cakes; Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Persia s—350 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

Dargai s—500 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

Chakrata s 1,000 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate; 1,000 manganese ore, Central India Mining Co; 50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co; 4,004 cwts linseed, 3,901 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co; 1,004 bales cotton Volkart Brof.

FOR BARROWISE-furness

Evandale s—5,700 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dargai s—2,062 cwts cottonseed, J M Bilimoria and Co; 4,400 cwts cotton seed, 4,000 cwts casterseed, Ralli Bros.

Aleppo s—2,678 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Ariosto s—4,017 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Istrar s—304 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2,040 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCT. 8.

Steamer Burgne-nil-desperan dume from Ibo, Agents—A A Rahim, 7 bags cork, 33 bags cowars, 14 bags bones, 90 bundles bamboo sticks, 5 bags cocoanuts, 12 bags oil cakes, 800 bags red bark, 175 pieces black wood.

Steamer Baron Innerdale from Manchester and Liverpool Agents—James Finlay and Co; 32 cases acid, 100 bags spoon salt 100 soda ash, 40 drums coustic soda, 90 drums sulphide of sodium, 7 casks bleaching paste, 70 drums 10 cases bleaching powder, 50 kegs disinfecting powder 32 barrels silicate of soda, 51 casks tiles, 2 cases clocks, 3 cases fire bricks, 66 drums 9 barrels oil, 30 cases oil cloth 60 barrels lubricating oil, 6 barrels red oil, 5 cases leather, 22 cases 4 casks nails, 38 cases zinc ingots, 40 hogs bean ale, 100 cases wine, 25 cases rum, 1 case sherry, 2 hogs heads 2 casks 759 cases whisky, 6 cases bacon, 35 cases biscuits, 2 cask 1 case grease, 70 barrels tallow substitute, 20 cases 1,191 boxes soap, 3 cases toilet soap, 3 cases skins, 9 cases tinware, 12 cases 185 bales paper, 7 bales printing paper, 554 bales news papers 17 cases stout, 608 kegs 295 drums 10 cases paint, 2 bundles wood, 10 cases umbrella, 51 cases glass bottles, 5 coils 12 bales cotton rope, 12 cases locks, 4 bales jute twine, 8 trusses 1 case cloth, 3,527 cases 1,027 bales cotton goods, 193 cases 478 bales cotton yarn 78 cases 180 bales cotton and woolen piece goods, 27 cases cotton and silk piece goods, 4 cases cotton and linen piece goods, 1 case silk goods, 13 case bleached cotton piece goods, 55 cases dyed cotton peice goods, 51 cases 53 bales woolen goods, 12 cases linnen goods, 6 bales jute cloth.

Steamer Soapmaru from Mahomerah Agents—Shaw Wallace and Co, 4,945 tons liquid fuel.

Steamer Baren Dalmarney from Calcutta Agents—K Nixon and Co, 5,800 tons coal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 9th October, 1913.

983. Parades—Detail of Company Parades:—I. 'C" Company will parade on Fridays at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

II. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

984. Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "A" Company :—

No 7584 Vol R E Wilson, No 7587 Vol H C Short No 7588 Vol W C Deacon.

No 5840 V S Threlfall having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company.

985 Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant of leave of absence to Captain C N Moberly from 10th October to 9th November 1913.

(8d.) F. H. JAMES, Capt. Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 8-30 p.m programme will be published shortly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 8th October, 1913.

232. Annual Reports—Members can obtain a copy of the Annual Report for 1912-13 at the Corps Head-Quarters Office any day except Sundays between the hours of 9 a m to 4 p m

233. Examination.—The Examination in Semaphore Signalling will be held on Thursday 9th instant. Parade at Back Bay Wireless Station at 7 a.m.

234. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 11th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Helmets.

(8d). A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A., Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	9	m 7	53	25	4
		8	5 a	23	4
Fri	10	m 8	50	25	8
		9	6 a	24	3
Sat	11			26	0
		m 9	23 a	25	2
Sun	12	m 9	42 a	26	4
		m 9	50	20	0
		10	13 a		

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	October	h.	m.	ft.	in
Thurs ...	9	m 0	26	19	9
		2	27 a	20	1
Fri	10	m 1	49	19	9
		3	4 a	19	3
Sat	11	m 2	42	19	5
		3	32 a	18	6
Sun	12	m 3	22	19	0
		3	57 a	17	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
9 (Thursday)	do 6h. 31m.	do 6h. 20m.
10 (Friday)	do 6h. 32m.	do 6h. 19m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DON—KIDDLE—Oct. 7, at the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill, Bombay, by the Revd. H. Martindale, Chaplain, Robert Anderson Don, of the Bank of Bombay, to Eveline Mary Copleston, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs J. C. Kiddle, of Bandra Hill.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FIRTH—Oct. 3, at Yercaud, the wife of L. G. B. Firth, Assistant Director, Madras Survey, of a daughter.

WOODHOUSE—Sept. 24, at Thandiani N. W. F. P., the wife of Captain P. St. J. R. Woodhouse, S. and T. Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOWEN—DANSON—Sept. 19, at St. Peter's, Colombo, by the Rev. E. Logie Danson, brother of the bride, Charles Henry Crosedaile, son of the late Ven. Archdeacon Bowen, of Riccarton, Christchurch, New Zealand, to Frances Sybil, daughter of the late Very Rev. Dean Danson, of Aberdeen and Orkney.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dasara, Bank Holiday.

Laying the Corner-stone of the Gandharva Maha Vidialaya, Sandhurst-road, 9. a.m.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.

Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Gharni-road.

Maxim : Of religious duty one-third is modesty, another third is reasonableness, and another third is generosity.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band-Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March .....Nibelungen .....Wagner
Overture ...Raymond.....Thomas
Valse .....Comedis d'Amour ....Colin
Selection ...The Girl in the Taxi ...Gilbert
Song (Cornet Solo) ...Rose in the Bud .....Forster
Medlies (from) The Sunshine Girl .....Rubens
Galop.....Over the Sticks .....Bruna

FATMABAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of September the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 10,404 of whom 4,548 were males, 3,240 females and 2,616 children. The average daily attendance was 346.

MUNI SHREE MOHANLALJI CENTRAL LIBRARY.—The annual report has been issued of the Muni Shree Mohanlalji Central Library. The Institution has been established since 1910 to perpetuate the name of the late Muni Shree Mohanlalji, a Jain priest, who first came to Bombay on foot from the Mofussil. The Institution is well patronized by Jains, the funds amounting to nearly more than Rs. 70,000 are being managed by a Jain Committee, and to the Institution a Sanscrit Pathshala is also attached. No subscriptions are charged on the persons taking advantage of the Library and the Institution is open to the public without any distinction of caste and creed. The library possesses nearly 5,000 books in English and vernacular and about 700 manuscripts. During the three years books have been issued to more than 1,300 readers. The total number of books issued came to 17,599. The promoters are very anxious to give this Library a prominent public position such as Pydhonie or Javery Bazar in order that the Institution may be more patronized by the Jains and public at large.

THEFT OF WATCH AND CHAIN.

Mr. E. L. Wilson residing at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, has reported the theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 215 from his bedroom on Tuesday.

MILL HANDS STRIKE WORK.

About a thousand operatives of the Rachel Sassoon Mill have struck work. Their complaint is that they are unable to earn enough owing to the shortage of yarn.

QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION.

Dr. C. Mahomed Husain in charge of the 1st Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission, writing from the Sinaia Royal Palace, where its members were guests on the last day of their sojourn in Romania, states as follows.—

By God's grace finished my mission well. Had farewell lunch with the Royal family. Queen Elizabeth has written.

We are most thankful for the great help in a great time and shall never forget.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY AND KONKAN RAILWAY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—While the petition of the people of Saswad and its surrounding districts for opening a Branch line of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway from Saswad Road, Alendi or Rajewadi Stations to Mahad in the Kolaba District is receiving the attention of the Government, may I request the favour of the insertion of the following with a view to attract the attention of the authorities concerned, Railway projectors and other capitalists?

In 1891 Mr. T. A. Bulkley projected a scheme for the construction of the South Coast Railway. He did not stop here but actually underwent the expense of surveying the projected line and marking the different stations from Mumbra to Pen; after which for some time nothing was heard of it to the bitter disappointment of people living along the projected line. Subsequently, however, Col. J G. Lindsay, Acting Agent to the S. M. Railway, accompanied by the Chief Engineer and Traffic Manager of the same Railway and the Government Executive Engineer of Ratnagiri and Kolaba, inspected the line and proposed to connect it with S. M. Railway at *Karad* at a distance of 253 miles from Bombay.

If this proposed scheme had been carried out, undoubtedly possengers travelling to Mahableshwar via Poladpur would have easily reached their destination within eight or nine hours, including tonga service. This line would not only have attracted passenger traffic but would also have secured, all the year round, all the local inland goods traffic which at present finds its way only during the fair season to different distant ports and which is altogether suspended during the monsoon for four or five months. Salt traffic from Pen and Uran, which at present finds its way to Campoli, would also have been facilitated, if not accelerated by it. With such prospects, one does not see why there should be so much delay in taking up such a profitable and inexpensive Railway line which also should provide daily bread to thousands of poor unfortunate ryots who, owing to their ignorance of up-to-date scientific agriculture, can ill-afford to till the ground and make it yield two blades of grass where one now grows. It is a pity that such a profitable project should have been abandoned, while daily new Railways are being constructed or perfected. It would be a great boon to the inhabitants of the side of South Konkan and would, no doubt develop and enlarge considerably the present inland goods traffic. The journey to Mahableshwar would be shortened and rendered less expensive and more enjoyable, especially to people living in this part of the country. Moreover, the ground over which the line would run is most favourable to its construction. Teakwood and stone are found in great abundance and labour is cheap. As to the transporting of iron rails and other materials from Bombay this can be done without incurring railway or steamer freight; they may be shipped in country craft and sent direct to Chiploon, Dasgaon, Hegothana, Dharamtar, Pen, Ulwa, etc. A good many other facilities for the construction of this line over all the others that have already been constructed or are at present under construction or contemplation might be mentioned.

It is well-known that during the monsoon all the ports are closed for passengers travelling from and to this part except Dharamtar on account of the unbridged state of streams and rivulets which are unfordable when they overflow and travelling becomes so very inconvenient that passengers have often to stop for days together during the journey. These numerous streams and rivulets are crossed by small canoes which the ferrymen refuse to take to the other side except for an exorbitant fare; moreover, passengers do not think it safe to commit themselves to the mercy of these rivulets and streams which are known to be dangerous. These are inconveniences which many of your readers who have occasion to visit this neglected part of Southern Konkan, especially during the monsoon, will readily admit. Higher Government Officials who only visit such parts during the fair season are also aware as to what is passing on and how the people suffer in their respective districts during the wet season. Will they, therefore, raise their sympathetic voice in favour of the poor ryots entrusted to their kind care in suggesting to the Government the scheme by which the unfortunate sufferers may be relieved.

The line proposed was through the town of Karad to Patan, and Halvak down the Kumbharli Ghat on the Sahyadris to Chiploon and via Khed, Poladpur, Mahad, Dasgaon, Mongaon, Magothana, Pen and Panvel to Ulwa near Hog Island and Bombay Habour.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Kavilvahal, Oct. 7.

GUJERAT MAIL.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—The B.B. and C.I Railway authorities have cancelled the stoppage of the Down Gujerat Mail train at Navsari Station from September. By this cancellation the public as well as the commercial communities of Navsari have been put to considerable inconvenience with late delivery of letters and passengers bound for Gujerat and Kathiawar and other northern towns have been delayed. At present, the mails for Navsari from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other important cities (via Bombay) are transferred at Surat Station, and the Up Northern Express train brings them back to Navsari. There is an interval of nearly half an hour between the Down Gujerat Mail and Up Northern Express Surat Station. But, if unfortunately, the Down Gujerat Mail train does not reach Surat Station in proper time, the Up Northern train leaves Surat without taking the Bombay Mail for Navsari.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHASP.

BUTLER'S STRANGE DEATH.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of one Subana Govind, a Hindu aged thirty and employed as a butler under Lieut. Sherbrook, residing at Colaba.

The man died at the Colaba Military Hospital on Tuesday. It appears that he had pains in the stomach and took some Epsom salts with sodawater from a restaurant. Some time after he became unconscious and was removed to the Military Hospital. He died soon after admission. The Police Surgeon who held a post mortem examination on the body said that he did not find anything that could have caused death, and death was probably due to a fainting fit, caused by the pain. The viscera of the stomach has been sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASE OF RAIN FORECASTED IN BOMBAY DECCAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The depression in the Bay crossed near Vellore, and its centre now is over Cuddapah. It is very feeble, and giving only light rain. The disturbance in the north-west occasioned a few showers, but is not likely to give rain of any importance.

The rainfall has been nearly general in the West Coast, Madras and the Deccan : fairly general in Burma, and on the north Madras coast; and local in the North West Frontier Province and north-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in north-east Baluchistan. Upper Sind, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

Yamethin reports one inch of rain; Drosh, Fort Sandeman, three-quarters; Jacobabad, a-half; Ratnagiri, one; Cochin, one and a half; Kurnool, two; Masulipatam, three; Cocanada one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer Bombay has received the following telegram from the meteorological Department, Simla:—

Disturbance crossing Peninsula may give equally weather off coast south of Ratnagiri next day or two.

Appended is Wednesday' report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 7th ...	86·3	69·0	...	0·00
Jask 6th ...	92·0	76·3	...	0·00
Muskat 7th ...	93·3	83·6	...	0·00
Multan ...	97·4	70·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	84·4	65·1	...	24·44
Lahore ...	99·4	71·7	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	102·4	67·0	...	17·84
Ambala ...	97·5	62·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	93·5	69·8	...	12·66
Agra ...	103·0	72·5	...	7.39
Mainpuri ...	100·8	68·1	...	10.66
Jhansi ...	103·6	74·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	98·1	74·0	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	99·6	75·5	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	102·1	69·8	0·40	3·31
Karachi ...	86·5	77·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	99·1	78·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	102·2	73·6	...	12·71
Kotah ...	104·1	78·6	...	15·62
Bhuj ...	100·0	70·0	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	93·2	78·2	...	17·85
Veraval ...	89·1	78·3	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	100·6	75·8	...	23·56
Bhavnagar Para.	101·5	70·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	101·4	71·1	...	37·46
Ahmedabad ...	102·6	74·7	...	35·61
Deesa ...	100·8	69·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	98·9	66·0	...	23·89
Indore ...	96·6	65·1	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	64·8	...	30·39
Saugor ...	97·8	71·1	...	22·92
Hoshangabad ...	97·6	69·4	...	36·31
Khandwa ...	98·7	65·6	...	38·15
Akola ...	98·7	71·0	...	26·78
Amraoti ...	98·3	74·3	...	34·77
Nagpur ...	96·6	70·8	...	43·25
Chanda ...	...	...	...	...
Raipur ...	93·7	74·6	...	35·33
BOMBAY ...	88·9	81·6	...	68·61
Ratnagiri ...	88·3	73·4	1·07	69·13
Mormugao ...	85·5	73·2	0·41	80·48
Karwar ...	8·7	73·0	0·32	88·09
Malegaon ...	98·4	66·4	...	14·87
Ahmednagar ...	94·6	71·5	...	20·82
Poona ...	94·0	71·8	...	23·88
Sholapur ...	92·8	71·1	...	11·97
Bijapur ...	91·2	71·3	0·06	11·70
Belgaum ...	85·8	66·5	...	36·25
Aurangabad ...	95·4	73·0	...	21·33
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	85·9	72·7	...	26·89
Hyderabad ...	88·8	72·2	...	14·57
Mangalore ...	89·8	75·3	...	87·88
Calicut ...	85·3	74·6	0·33	83·44
Cochin ...	85·7	73·7	1·45	75·61
Colombo ...	86·0	73·5	0·21	17·29
Masulipatam ...	81·3	75·2	3·00	28·31
Bellary ...	85·0	70·3	0·46	7·93
Cuddapah ...	81·5	70·0	0·11	11·61
Madras ...	88·0	74·0	0·40	11·55
Bangalore ...	80·3	65·8	0·02	18·68
Coimbatore ...	87·9	72·3	...	5·54
Trichinopoly ...	92·1	72·8	0·51	8·16
Negapatam ...	86·7	75·7	...	12·85

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
86	72	0 24	191 27

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. October 7.

Station.	Last 24 hours, to date, In. cts.	Total. In. cts.	Total Corpdg. 1911. In. cts.	Corpdg. 1912. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	65·11	49·1	49·67

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th October 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Could has increased and skies are now moderately to heavily clouded in the north-western districts but skies remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is above the average in the south-east Punjab; the minimum is in excess at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in idefect. Maximum temperature continues higher than usual; the minimum is also in excess in the extreme eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad records 0.40" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humdity is in excess in Sind and in defect in Rajputana where temperature is above the average during day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies have become moderately to heavily clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar and are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is generally above the average; night temperature is in defect at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the northern districts but moderate or heavy cloud persists elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the cloudless area. Day temperature is generally above the average night temperature is in excess in Berar.

The Konkan.—Fairly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 1.07", Mormugao 0·41" and Karwar 0·32". Skies are moderately clouded over the whole division. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for a slight excess in the minimum at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is below the average in the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is in excess in the Bombay Deccan and in defect in Hyderabad; the minimum is higher that usual at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Masulipatam again reports a heavy fall of three inches and Cochin 1·45". Rainfall has been fairly general in the Konkan, on the Malabar coast and in the Madras Deccan and local in the Carnatic and upper Sind Cloud has increased in the extreme north and also in Cutch, Kathiawar and the central parts of the country.

Isolated showers are likely on the north Coromandel coast, in Mysore, the south Bombay Deccan on the Malabar coast and in the south Konkan. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 8th October 1913, was 30·068 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory bar meter reading given above.

STANDARD LIFE IN 1912.

The Standard Life Assurance Company is one of the few proprietary life offices which have not opened departments for fire and accident business, and it is to some rather surprising that a concern in all other respects so active in competition should not adopt the same measures as rival institutions. It must be admitted, however, that the Standard is more advantageously situated than some life offices, and does not feel the pinch of competition to the same extent. It has an influential connection in the United Kingdom, and, in addition, is the best known British office in many parts of the world. In India its policy-holders are more numerous than those of any of its British contemporaries, and it has also branches in China, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements; the Philippines, Egypt, Canada, South Africa, the West Indies, Argentina and Uruguay. Possessing a splendid reputation and offering attractive, up-to-date policies, the Standard, working over the vast area indicated, is able to maintain its new business figures at a high level without the assistance of fire and accident branches in securing fresh customers. Last year the new assurances issued were over £2,000,000 (which may be called the normal turnover of the company), and a very satisfactory feature of the account is a reduction in the proportion of premium income absorbed by expenditure, the ratio for 1912 being 17·5 per cent., as compared with 18·4 per cent in 1911 and 19.1 per cent, during the quinquennium 1906-1910, leaving a good margin for profit in the percentage reserved in valuation for future expenses.

BIG INCREASE IN FUNDS.

In addition to the big new business, obtained in conjunction with a decreased expenditure, the report of the Standard Life for 1912 presents several favourable indications—in fact, it would be correct to say the report is satisfactory at all points. The claims by death required a payment of £651,954, or about £63,000 less than in the previous year; the premium income was £1,016,620 (about the level of recent years); interest earnings came to £550.612, as against £547,333 in 1911; and the net rate realised was £4 7s 6d per cent. (as against £4 6s 8d per cent. in the preceding year), showing a gain of £1 7s 6d per cent. over the rate assumed in the valuation of the company's liabilities. As a result of the cash operations in the year under notice the substantial sum of £293,499 was added to the life and annuity fund, which on November 15th, 1912, stood at £13,190,850. It will be seen from the particulars given that the Standard continues to advance along the road of success, fully maintaining its extensive popularity, adding largely each year to its funds and income, and growing in power and importance. Business must to some extent gravitate of its own accord to a company operating in so many countries and submitting such excellent credentials to the insuring public, but the control take nothing for granted, and are ever alert and active in their efforts to secure new members. Some of the excellent plans of assurance which have been recently devised for this purpose have been commented upon in this column, and it is sufficient to say that the company offers a variety of sound and useful schemes combining investment and life assurance—notably an endowment assurance with a guaranteed bonus of £2 10s per cent. Like other offices, the Standard is also seeking to extend its annuity business, and, with that end in view, it has revised its annuity rates, so as to give at nearly all ages a larger return than before for capital sunk. We need hardly say that the strong financial position of the company and its world-wide reputation claim for it the careful consideration of persons who desire to purchase an annuity at an institution which gives both liberal terms and unquestionable security.—"Financier" (Sep 13).

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

The following cable has been received by the Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association from the Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, in connection with the statistics of cotton consumption and stocks recently asked for by the Federation:—

4,744,710 Indian Spindles replied showing consumption of American cotton 73,528 bales; Indian cotton 1,632,909 bales; Egyptian cotton 893 bales; Sundry cotton 1,098 bales.

Stocks were American cotton 9,494 bales; Indian cotton 485,470 bales; Egptian cotton 95 bales; Sundry cotton 47 bales.

Replies were received from 129,896,

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 7. BOMBAY, Oct. 8.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-16		1-8
do. Rentes.	87 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities..	63 11-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-4	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence ...	28 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	51 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·28	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·35 7-8		1-4
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight...	4 11-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	3	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.
Closing tone of silver—Indian buying.
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £125,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Fair demand
Futures ...Barely steady
Manchester ...Unsettled with little doing
Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,500
Imports ... 17,000
Mid-Americans ...7·70—13
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...10·15—15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·22	7·15	7·14
—07	—07	—07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
7·14	7·14	7·14
—06	—06	—06
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July July-Aug.
7·13	7·12	7·10 7·08
—07	—07	—07 —07

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·26 March 13·30.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·20 March 13·24.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·52 March 13·50

NEW YORK— Sales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...103,000a
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 87,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 52,000a
" Exports to Continent ... 9,000a
" Spot Cotton 13·90—20
a Mutilated.
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·16—25
Futures—Month of Mar. 13·22—23

Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ...13 7-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Jan. ...13·39—23
Futures month of Mar. ...13·48—20
Tone of Spot Cotton ...Quiet.
Liverpool, Oct. 7.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings— Steady
Tone Cloths Good enquiry at firm rates
Weft American "54" ... 12 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 19
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 13
Twist "32" W T C ... 11 1-8
Twist "32" B ... 11 1-2
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C ... 11 3-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 3-4
Twist "42" ... 12 5-8
Twist American "60" ... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39" in. by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12·8 lbs Red Heading 7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 " by 13 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends ...2 3 1-2
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 7-8
deo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 3-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool ... 6 11-16
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers
Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 30s. 11 3-8
" " " 40s. 11 3-8
Mule " " 40s. 11 7-8
" " " 50s. 18 5-8
" " " 60s. 15 5-8
" " Egyptian 40s. 17 1-8
" " " 50s. 17 5-8
" " " 60 18 5-8

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Do. Months ... do
Do. Name of Ports— do
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Bazario Santa Fe ...Unchanged
Do. Name of Ports— ... .

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
South Australian ... Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship ...54 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4 unchgd.
Do Months— ...Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...46 3-4+1-4
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ... 45 1-2
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Done—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 43 3-4 unchgd
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg— ... Sellers—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay ttonseed Market ...£6-17-0—0-1-0
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Nearest—Value—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality, 10 1-2 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...8 1 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Value—Quiet but steady

METALS—
Standard Copper G M B ...£73 1-2+3-8
Copper Brasiers ... £89 1-4+1-4
Yellow Metal ...d 7 1-2 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Schilderum".

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags, 12 9+3-4 1
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Firm—Good business doing.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 1 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p. c.... 9 5 1-2+1 1-4d
Months of Shipments ...Sept.—Sellers.
9 9 2-4+1d—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm and dearer—Closed steady.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Unchanged.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ... 11 9 unchgd
C and F Calcutta ... 11 10 1-2 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Sept.-Oct.—Value—Dull
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Still idle

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING. Oct. 8th 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Bundles Sovn	Rs. 7,500	Basrah	Comptoir N Bank
Rupees ...	4,000	do	do
7 Boxes Bullion	2,78,400	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	41	45,977
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	58,104

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—
Bank of Bom. rate since 23th Aug. 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 5 "

EXCHANGE :—
The market is firm with rates unchanged and there is only a small business doing.
We quote:—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward ...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready 172 1-2
Do. do Marks " 140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...146 1-2
Shanghai " ...200
Japan " ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened at 95-1 for ready and 95-2 for settlement and is quiet.
We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 1 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 2 0

BULLION.—

BULLION.—
On Saturday last the London market for Bar Silver was 1-8 higher for ready and 1-16 higher for forward, rates being 28¼ and 28 1-8 respectively. New York Bar Silver was 1-4 higher, rate being 61¼. The local market is quiet.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 6
Australian Gold	... "	24	1 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	70	12 0
1st Settlement	... "	70	14 0
2nd Settlement	... "	70	1 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	80	2 0
1st Settlement	... "	80	4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	80	7 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD & Co., LIVERPOOL.—Market opened steady, more hedge selling, some continental selling, some American straddle buying.

LATER.—Further short selling, long liquidation seems about over. Afternoon market improved on continental and American straddle buying.

NEW YORK.—Market declined on long liquidation. Better demand from Spinners. We have a favourable opinion of the market. We think purchases will prove very profitable. We advise buying on this decline.

GRUNNING.—Declined owing to the weakness of Southern spot market and to favourable weather reports. Our opinion is that it is not advisable to follow the decline.

HORNBY HEMELRICK.—The principal business doing is straddling by buying Egyptians and selling Americans. Manchester market is stagnant and absolutely lifeless. Nothing doing. Standing lock-out trouble hedge selling against c.i.f. purchases.

STERN & Co.—Market declined on Longs selling for want of margin. Crop estimates are being increased. We think present prices safe although we may go lower for a time.

The local market is quiet with little doing, both for ready and forward contracts. There was only a small enquiry for forward contracts and some business was put through in Bengals. For ready cotton there was a poor enquiry; Bengals and Berar descriptions being most in demand. The decline reported in the American markets had no effect on our market and rates are almost unchanged.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	313-7	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	319	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	315	"
" " Yeotmal	...	312	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	309	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		301	"
" " Amraoti	...	304	"
" " Khandeish	...	283	"
" F. G. " Khandeish	...	272	"
Fine " Bengal	...	253	"
F. G. Bengal	...	252	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	... Easy
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·16	7·08	7·07
+06	+07	+07
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	March-April.
7 07	7 07	7·07
+07	+07	+07
April-May.	May-June	June-July
7·07	7·06	7 04
+06	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is quiet. We quote:—
Ready Rs. 7 12 0 B.T.
December " 8 12 0 B.T.
May 1914 " 9 6 0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 10 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Strong. We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 59 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai Rs. 59 14 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
New Crop Bold Rs. 49 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 5 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady. We quote :—
White Pessi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 13 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,615
Bank of India ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	85 1-2
Indian Specie ...	58 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	525
Kohinoor ...	735
Manockji Petit ...	3,075
New Great Eastern ...	212 1-2
Standard ...	1,360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Orl...	182
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	172
Bombay S N Ordy ...	227 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,420
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	21 1-2
Treacher and Co ...	575

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley — 570

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	6,777	bales.
Wheat ...	10,809	cwts.
Linseed ...	4,819	"
Rapeseed ...	494	"
Gingellyseed ...	4,618	"
Poppyseed ...	655	"
Groundnuts ...	1,279	"
Castorseed ...	5,096	"
Rice ...	2,118	"
Myrabollams...	491	"
Cottonseed ...	6,767	"
Mowraseed ...	3,656	"
Gram ...	2,446	"
Joowar ...	9,108	"
Maize ...	Nil	"
Barley ...	232	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports 103,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 52,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 9,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...13·90—20
Future Cotton at New York Jany. ... ... 13·16—25
Future Cotton at New York Mar. ... ... 13·22—23
Spot closing tone ... ... Quiet
Futures closing tone ... do

General Tone Market opened :—Lower and declined on unfavorable cables and limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 7-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Jany. ... ... 13·39—28
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Mar. ... ... 13·48—20
Future closing tone.— ... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,500 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	17,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. O. I. F.	...	5 3-4
Coconada Ginned—London O. I. F.	...	5 13-16
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	10·30
Good Bhownuggur	...	6 7-16d.
Good Bengal	...	5 12-16d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 14-16d.
Fine Bengal	...	6
Good Madras Westerns Ldn	...	6 3-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool O. I. F.	...	6 3-4d. Sellers
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	...	11 3-4
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)...		11 7-8
Weft 54 American	...	12 7-8
Weft 30 Egyptian	...	19 3-8
Weft 32's	...	14 7-8
Twist 36	...	11 1-4
Twist 42	...	12 1-4
Twist American 60	...	17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60	...	14 3-8
Twist Egyptian 80	...	21 7-8
Tone of Fine Yarns—	...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—		do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—		do.
Mid American at Liverpool	...	7 70—13

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Oct.-Nov.	7·22—7
Nov.-Dec.	7·15—7
Dec.-Jan.	7·14—7
Jan.-Feb.	7·14—6
Feb.-Mar.	7 14—6
Mar.-Apl.	7·14—6
April-May	7·13—4
May-June	7·12—7
June-July	7 10—7

MANCHESTER, Oct. 7.

Manchester Piece Goods Market.—Steady and inclined to be easier in sympathy with cotton—There is enquiry for 9lbs and Grey shirtings medium.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Oct-Nov.— Ldn 45·6 Done
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 46 3 "
Do. La Plata ...Oct.-Nov.—Hamburg ... 43 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close... Quiet for lower prices
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Oct.— £23 15 0
do ... Dec.-Jan— £23-15 0
Do. Tone of Market at close, Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K., ...
Do. River Plate exports ... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...Oct.-Nov —Dunkirk ... 61 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close, Steady
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 47 9 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 53 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp ... 51 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... ...
Do. Tone of Market at close,—Steady
Cotton Seed, Bombay parcels, Oct.-Nov.—Hull... £6-18-0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close:— Steady

LONDON, Oct. 7.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sellers. Oct.-Nov.—London... 37 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Oct.-Nov.—London... Nominal.
Do. Club No. 2 Oct.-Nov.—London ... 37 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi Oct.-Nov.—London ... Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet
Do. South Australian ... Jan.-Feb.— 36 Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. 34 9 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Quiet
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October— 7 0 1-8
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ... .
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ... .

LONDON Oct. 7.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Sept ... ... Sellers.
German Beetroot 89 per cent. F.O.B. H'burg. Oct.-Dec. 9 5 1-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market. .....
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec. 12 7 1-2 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. .....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar. 12 1 1-2 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market, Steady
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.— .....
C and F Calcutta Oct— 11 10 1-2 "
C and F Bombay Sept.-Oct.— .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. India (double Bags)— ... Jany.-Mar. .....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— Jan.-Mar.... 13 6 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, Oct. 7.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value.
Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Oct.-Dec....	11 6 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.	11 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta... ...	... "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Oct.-Dec....	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and K'chi Jan.-Mar	11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Oct.-Dec.	12 6 "
Java Suvar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.	12 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	.....
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Oct.-Dec.	12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or K'chi Jan.-Mar.	12 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...	.....

Closing Tone of Market— } Firm—But little
Special Feature } doing.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...£73 7 6
" Best English Selected	£79 0 0
" Brasiers ...	...£88 10 0
" Tone of Market.	... Steady
Hard Spelter ...	...£19 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£200 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	... 7 3-8
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	... 11 0 0
Silver, Spot	...28 1-4
Silver 2 months hence ...	...28 1-8
Silver Tone of Market ...	... Steady
Silver Special Feature	... do

LONDON, Oct. 7.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	... 28 1-4
Silver 2 months ...	... 28 1-8
" Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet but steady
" Tendency, etc., of the Market ...	... do
Rentes 3 per cent ...ex div ...	£ 83
Consols 2 1-2 per cent	... £ 73 3-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. cent...	£ 88 1-2
Sterling loan ...	... £ 88 1-2
Govt Securities, 3 per cent ...	£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz Sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market—	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market—	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 5 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 2 31-32
London at Paris Fcs	... 25·27
Berlin cheques on London Mkt	20·46
Newyork (Demand Bills) Dols	4·86
Interest day to day loans	... 3 1-2
Interest 7 days Market loans.	3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	... 4 5-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	... 4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	... 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	... 5 1-8

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Tone of Market	... Quiet.

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov....	7·22	7·15
Nov.-Dec....	7 15	7·08
Dec Jan...	7·14	7·07
Jan.-Feb....	7·14	7·07
Feb.-Mar....	7·14	7·07
Mar.-Apl....	7·14	7·07
April-May...	7·13	7·06
May.-June..	7·12	7·05
June-July..	7·10	7·03

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	265
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1260
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	15 "	1715
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1420
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	12½
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	60
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	132
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank (a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	915
Alliance ...	1000	1008	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	2374
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	680
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	510
Century ...	100	100	3	255
Central India ...	500	500	70	2025
China ...	1000	1000	...	640
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1445
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	1183
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	235
Crowr ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	555
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	180
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1580
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	19	320
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	116½
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	260
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	750
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1800
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhauji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	d 1290
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3080
Mornrji Gooculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	212½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	980
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	155
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	740
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	574
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1410
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	107½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	275
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1575
Textile ...	500	500	20	1240
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	450
do	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	642½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	132½
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar ...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Osmri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhaby ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	650
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry ...	100	500	8 p c	660
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	135
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	143
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	575
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5½ "	130
Central Provinces..	25		4	92
Gomrat Railway ...	100		4	110

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

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THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BILLIARD RECORD.

STEVENSON'S BREAK OF 919 WITH IVORY BALLS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

In a billiard match between Stevenson and Harverson, Stevenson made a break of 919, a record with ivory balls.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The first match in the annual football competition between teams representing Upper and Lower Burma was played off yesterday at Mandalay. The former team were the holders of the Cup. The visitors won by three goals to one.

The possession of the Cup depends on the best of three matches, the second of which will be played off to-morrow. The competition has been held in Mandalay since 1909, and for the five years previous in Rangoon.

ENGINE COOLING ON CYCLE-CARS.

Taking the representative types of cycle-cars now being made, the air-cooled motor certainly predominates, but there are not wanting signs that the system is not proving so successful as had been hoped by those manufacturers who initially adopted it. For my own part, writes a Home correspondent. I do not see why air-cooling should not succeed, provided always that the arrangements made for the lubrication of the motor are properly and adequately designed. Air-cooling has never found favour in the eyes of European car constructors, but it has proved fairly successful in America, and if that is the case on the other side of the Atlantic there does not seem to be any logical reason why it should not be equally successful in Great Britain. At the same time, one firmly advocates the water-cooled motor for all vehicles which fall outside the purely motor-cycle class. On every ground of efficiency and service water-cooling scores over the more simple system; while against it there is the slightly greater cost of manufacture, a little extra weight, and some small excess of complication. So far as cost is concerned, the difference in the case of the cycle-car is certainly covered quite adequately by a ten-pound note, which is really neither here nor there in the matter of the purchase of one of these vehicles. As for the other points, they do not seriously count.

GLASGOW BEAT SHEFFIELD AT SOCCER.

Great interest was aroused by a match in Glasgow, on Sept. 17 between the cities of Glasgow and Sheffield when 8,000 spectators witnessed a capital game. Glasgow won by 3 goals to nil, and though the score flattered them to some extent they certainly displayed the better combination, especially in defence. Heavy rain in the forenoon rendered the ground holding. Two changes in each of the teams advertised were made, P. Farrell (Clyde,) displacing Armstrong at back, and Browning (Celtic) going outside left in place of Branscombe for the Scots. Brittleton and Evans gave place to Lloyd (Rotherham) and Moore (Barnsley). The Scott made the pace very warm to commence with, and opened the scoring in three minutes, Reid, of the Glasgow Rangers, finding the net. The second goal came from the foot of Galt, of the Rangers, some seventeen minutes later, and Glasgow crossed over with a 2—0 lead. Play during the second half was of a more open character, and although Glasgow did a lot of pressing, Davison (Wednesday), and his backs Downs (Barnsley) and Spoors (Wednesday) defended well. Indeed, Davison saved some very warm shots, but ten minutes from the close he was beaten by McAtee and Glasgow won as stated.

SWIMMING IN THE SERPENTINE.

Great interest was shown at the Serpentine on Sept. 18, morning, in the final heat of a 55 yards race for the cup presented by Messrs. Debenham, Storr and Sons (Ltd.). Three competitions were arranged for the cup, consisting respectively of a 55 yards, a 110 yards, and an "all clothes" race across the Serpentine, points being awarded to the first four men in each race. The result of the concluding race was as follows: Percy Clears (12sec. start), 1; W. J. Stevenson (29sec.), 2; A. G. Fairhall (18sec), 3; A. Patrick (16 sec), 4. The winner caught Stevenson on the post and won by a touch. Clears takes the cup with seven points, being the highest number gained by any competitor.

SCOTTISH FOOTBALLER'S RETIREMENT.

Scottish Rugby football loses a conspicuous personality by the retirement of J. M. B. Scott, the Edinburgh Academical and Scottish forward. A player of fine physique and great courage, he has had a notable football career. At Sedbergh he was a three-quarter, for the Academicals he has played in every position on the field, and though, as a Scottish International, he will be remembered as a great forward, he has displayed his versatility playing full-back for Scotland on an occasion when Dickson was hurt and compelled to retire. He won his Scottish cap in 1907, when he appeared against England at Blackheath, and altogether he has played six times against England, Wales, and Ireland, twice against France, and he was in the Scottish side against the South Africans last season.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPION BEATEN.

In a twenty rounds contest at St. James's Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jack Harrison, the English middle weight champion, was defeated on points by Nicol Simpson, a comparatively unknown boxer, of Hetton.

GOLF NOTES.

AMAZING AMERICAN METHODS.

There are some very admirable points in the methods of the American Amateur Championship, writes Mr. Horace Hutchinson in the *Daily Telegraph*. I cannot think that the arrangement is altogether to be admired for playing off the ties for the last qualifying places in the preliminary teste by score. So far as I am able to follow the accounts of the latest championship, sixteen tied for last place to qualify among the sixty-four best scorers in the first instance. The general idea is that all those that tie shall play off together, at one time, hitting off from the first tee in quick succession. It would, in fact, had that idea been carried out in this instance, have resolved itself into a sixteen-ball match. However, that seems to have appeared to be almost too much of a good thing, even for the American contemplation, so they split up the sixteen into two, still sufficiently large parties, and started them off. Then, as one party finished a hole the other started to play it, and so they went on till so many were eliminated as left survivors of the right number to bring the total up to sixty-four.

And after that a further preliminary scoring test had to be endured in order to select the thirty-two who should proceed to the final match-play part of the business. And for the last place in this there were eleven equal, but it seems that only one of the eleven had to be eliminated. And an eleven-ball match was not deemed an impracticability; therefore, one after another, the eleven whacked off and proceeded to play the first hole. It suggests a weird spectacle—the ground dotted as it were with a most promising group of mushrooms. And it is certain that a very manifest mark on the ball of each of the eleven, for identification purposes, was essential; if eleven men should all claim the same ball there might be a little trouble. Now, before the first hole on the Garden City course is a heinous bad bunker. I have been in it myself and speak with feeling. There was one of the eleven who got into it so badly that he had to play backwards, and, having played backwards, he essayed to pitch over it and got in again. It was our friend Mr. Heinrich Schmidt, who gave us such a scare over here lest he might be on the way to repeat the performance of Mr. Travis. So he, after this debacle, had to fall out of the chosen number, and the rest, congratulating each other and, if they had any sense of propriety, showing much gratitude to him, might walk back as victors to enter on the tournament stage.

It was a busy week of amateur golf here, no less than on the other side of the ocean, but while the championship over there worked itself out very much on the lines that were expected, there were all sorts of upsets here. In the Irish championship Mr. Lionel Munn, that great favourite for every event of the kind that is ever started in Ireland, was knocked out at an early stage, and so was Mr. Michel Scott. Later in the day Mr. Gordon Lockhart, who won this championship last year, was put out by Mr. Palmer, a wonderfully stout match player, whose methods and performance ought to give every encouragement to the golfer who only takes up the game comparatively late. I believe he never touched a club till he was 40, and he is now 54. In the meanwhile he has been in the final of the amateur championship at St. Andrews, where he was knocked out rather heavily by Mr. John Ball in weather the most villainous perhaps—though it is a big claim to make for it—that the final of that great tournament ever has been played in. I suppose, in the final of this Irish event, Mr. Palmer did not have quite a Johnny Ball against him; but still, Mr. Phillips must be a player of much force and of greater promise, and it was a fine win.

Meanwhile, the Jubilee Vase tournament at St. Andrews was providing a like edifying and hope-inspiring spectacle in the defeat, one after the other, of all the big men in the show. To be sure, that was a handicap affair, which makes a difference, and the handicaps were severe. Mr. Montmorency, most honourably and onerously dealt with of all, with his penalty of plus 4, succumbed very early, and so, too, Mr. Edward Blackwell, with his debt of 3. Mr. Taylor struggled longer for existence, with the same weight to carry; but he, too, found it too heavy. The fact is that the keen running of the ball on the hard ground has been all in favour of the longer handicapped men in recent competitions. They do not lose nearly so much in distance as when most of it has to be achieved by the carry, and the confidence that they acquire when they surprise themselves by being nearly level with their great opponents off the tee is sure to put them into very pleasant conceit for the playing of the rest of the game.

The spectators did not get quite the show that they wanted in the final of the American championship. What they especially desired was a finish between Mr. Travers and Mr. Evans, for that would be a battle of East and West, Mr. Evans coming from Chicago. They seem to have been a little surprised at Mr. Anderson's getting the better of Mr. Evans. I was not at all so astonished. A few years ago both these two young Americans were on this side of the water—it was the year when Mr. Evans played in our amateur championship and won himself hosts of friends by his cheeriness and pleasant manner, although he could not win the championship. He did, however, win the French amateur championship that same year at La Boulie, and the man that he had to play in the final was this very same Mr. Anderson, who knocked him out at Garden City. I saw the whole of that match. Mr. Evans won it only at the 38th hole. Both men played very fine golf, but it was my conviction at that time that the golf of the loser was the finer, and that he was just a little unlucky not to win. I do not say that it was golf as elegant and finished as Mr. Evan's; the style was not quite so attractive to watch; but it was a very solid performance, and that is just the quality that struck Mr. Darwin, as I see from his cabled report of the match, at Garden City.

As for Mr. Travers, the winner, there is no doubt that in him America has a great match-player. He is solid, and his game is attractive too. Four times now has he won that event, though it has not been instituted so very many years. There is no denying such witness as that. He had a powerful player in Mr. Herreshoff to meet in the semi-final; but the critics on that side seem to have had no doubt which of the two was to win, and for once in a way the "glorious uncertainty" that we read about was not in evidence. And, though Mr. Anderson fought the victor well, there was scarcely any more doubt about the final victory. Mr. Travers has visited us once, to take part in our own amateur championship. He quite failed to do justice to his great powers then. Let us hope that he may come again, and that he may not so fail.

MOTORING AT BROOKLANDS.

Two powerful cars are being taken to England for the purpose of attacking world's records at Brooklands Duray, the famous Continental road-racer, and sometime aviator, is to make attempts on a 300 horse power Fiat, and L. G. Hornsted, the English ex-racing cyclist and popular Brooklands car-driver, will attack existing figures on a 200 horse-power Benz. The latter is the machine on which Bob Burman is reported to have achieved a speed of 143 miles an hour in America. Hornsted will go for all the short distance records and, with the aid of Leslie Sadler for relief driving, for the long records up to twelve hours.

TAXATION ON POONA RACE-COURSE.

An interesting action regarding the payment by the Western India Turf Club of taxes on the Poona Race-course was commenced in the Bombay High Court yesterday. When Government appealed against a recent decision of the District Judge of Poona. A full report will be found in our "Law Intelligence" on page 8.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, left Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow, which brings the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Andrew, Mr C
Brown, Mr W C
Corke, Mr E A and Mrs and Lt E M
Clark, Capt F
Clark, Miss C V
Dingley, Mr H C and Mrs and infant
Davidson, Mr W and Mrs
Freeman, Mr W P and Mrs
Frances, Mr A H and Mrs
Forrest, Mr S and Mrs
Farbrother, Mr E E
Greenshields, Mr E and Mrs
Hughes, Capt G R
Hathaway, Mr C J
King, Miss E
Lee, Miss B
Mitchell, Mr A
Ross, Mr R
Spilsbury, Mr L B and Mrs
Taylor, Mr C S
Whyte, Mrs W G

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Alberti, Mr R
Alexander, Mr
Acatos, Mr
Beathy, Mr W
Brander, Mr A A D
Bartley, Mr F D
Benson, Mr G R
Butcher, Mr V W
Barlton, Mrs
Burkel, Mr X
Blair, Mr H V
Beatty, Mrs C A
Balfour, Miss M S
Burnett, Mrs S
Becker, Mr E
Buckley, Mr C K and Mrs and 2 infants
Clouston, Mr D
Clark, Rev W J
Coldstream, Major
Cartright, Mr C L
Chambers, Mr W A
Chamney, Maj H
Chesney, Capt C H R
Clark, Mrs and child
Craig, Mr J
Chamney, Mrs
Drake-Brockman, Col K E Mrs
Dudgeon, Mr M F
Danby, Mr G P
Dickson, Capt R M
Dayrell, Capt W S
Dumanrer, Col G
Daji, Mr J R and Mrs
du Maurier, Lt-Col
de Hoxar, Mr A R
Eyre, Mr M H
Eves, Capt T S
Elliot, Lt-Col C R
Fagan, Mrs J H
Forks, Mr R H
Finnerty, Mr H C
Glendinning, Mr
Hill, Mr R N
Harris, Mr J E
Higgington, Capt J F
Harry, Mr A M
Hardy, Miss L C
Holroyd, Mr E
Huddleston, Mr G R S
Hathaway, Mr W
Hamilton, Mr J H
Hathaway, Mrs
Jordan, Mr H P
Jotham, Capt E
Kilby, Mr K G
Kennedy, Mr R and Mrs
Lutman, Mr J B
Lethbridge, Maj S and Mrs
Lewis, Mr H F and and Mrs
Larmour, Mr F A
Money, Capt E F D
Mocatta, Capt V E
Makeig Jones, Mr J
Mullier, Maj H F
Maclabe, Mr W B
Milligan, Mr J A
Mitchell, Capt T J
Meek, Mr D B
Murray, Capt R A C and Mrs
Makeig Jones, Mrs J
Nowlett, Capt C J
Nevill, Mr S E
Phillips, Dr P P
Purdy, Capt J A
Parson, Mr V C
Paterson, Capt H J
Pell, Mrs F H
Payne, Mr C F
Phayre, Maj-Gen A
Quin, Maj R T W
Russell Capt W C P
Reid, Mr R J
Robertson, Capt K F
Rudolf, Prof N
Stainton, Mr V and Mrs
Sandis, Capt E W C
Sinclair, Mr W and Mrs and child
Stephenson, Col E W R and Mrs
Sifton, Mr J D
Scruby, Mr J
Scott, Mr K H
Shaw, Mr A E
Sahlim, Mrs and Miss
Tipple, Mr E F
Taylor, Mr R H and Mrs
Tweedie, Mr R J
Wilkins, Col E G R
Walton, Lt-Col W C
Walton, Mrs S
Willes, Mr A
Wilson, Mr W A and Miss
Wheeler, Mr S D
Walker, Mr N
Welsted, Mr S R P
Whitting, Capt E C G
Worsley, Miss
Williams, Mr J K
Watson, Capt H R
Walker, Major G

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Giffard, Lt-Col G G
Kendall, Comdr C J C
Rigby, Mr R C
Stephenson, Hon Mr H L
Stock, Mr C G
Williams, Mr G B

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Wild, Mrs A C and infant child and nurse & Mr A C

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Burmester, Mr L G
Bruce, Mr J N and Mrs
Hodgkinson, Maj C
Heaton, Mr H
Leski, Mr N
Youngson, Miss H
Luck, Mrs M
Speechly, Mr A J L and Mrs
Stevens, Maj N M C
Wilkinson, Mr H

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CAN A PLANT FEEL PAIN?

BEHAVIOUR WHEN UNDER ANÆSTHETICS.

It is now generally recognized that there is no essential difference between the evidences of life in the plant and in the animal; there has never yet been any satisfactory chemical distinction which clearly separates the protoplasm of the two types. One can offer no reason why the vital matter in the plant should not be capable of performing that which it is seen to accomplish in the animal. Small wonder then that Dr. Francis Darwin and others should discuss the question of plant consciousness and seek for signs of memory in the vegetable being. Certainly the so-called "sleep movements" in the bean, in connection with which some elaborate experiments have been carried out, appear to show that the plant has, to an extent, the ability to remember. In this case it would appear that the failing of the light in the evening gives the signal for the drooping of the leaflets; it is found, however, that a bean plant which has been kept in the dark for a few days will continue to expand and close its leaflets at about the hours of sunset and sunrise. As Dr. Darwin had pointed out, we can certainly feel that the plant, or perhaps one ought to say the protoplasm in the cells, remembers that movements are carried out at certain times and these proceed even though the original stimulus is wanting.

Another very interesting problem in connection with vegetable life is embodied in the question: Can a plant feel pain? Now, although pain is a word with a definite meaning to human beings, it probably has a very wide application. An injury which would cause a man the most acute agony will bring only a small discomfort to a jelly fish; in the same way the word pain, when used in connection with a plant can scarcely involve suffering in the sense in which the term is generally employed. Nevertheless, there is small doubt that plants do feel pain to the extent of making them show real signs of discomforts. A few months ago the writer had the opportunity of witnessing some very interesting experiments with a sensitive plant to demonstrate the extent to which the specimen might be said to feel pain.

The example chosen was a young and vigorous plant of "Mimosa pudica." Of course, the degree of sensitiveness is at its height when the leaves are in the most actively growing condition. The foliage was extremely responsive to cold air and the slightest touch, closing its leaflets and dropping its stalks with great promptitude. It was decided to try the influence of a flame upon the sensitive leaf. A piece of wadding saturated with spirit was set alight, and the flame was passed rapidly under a well-developed leaf. The organ could not have received more than a whiff of hot air, yet it gave very clear signs by the movements of its leaflets that a sensation, which we may call discomfort, had been produced. In the next experiment the flame was allowed for a fraction of a second to touch the tip of one of the leaflets. The outcome was astonishing; the whole leaf shrank as if it had experienced the most acute pain.

It was now decided to administer an anæsthetic to the sensitive plant. For a long time it has been known that the mimosas are markedly affected by the vapors of chloroform and ether. The method of administering the anæsthetic is on the following lines. The pot in which the plant is growing is buried in hay or some such substance. A large glass shade is then procured, which can be placed over the specimen. A good-sized piece of wadding is well soaked with the chloroform, or whatever the anæsthetic may be; this is placed by the plant, and the whole is enveloped in the shade. After an interval of half an hour it is to be noticed that the foliage or the sensitive plant begins to droop. The leaflets gradually close together, and finally the whole plant passes into a sleeping condition, even more profound than that which normally occurs when the light begins to fail. That the sensitive plant is "unconscious" there is the very best reason for believing, seeing that it quite fails to respond to any touch. A more severe test still was the placing of the lighted wadding under one of the leaves. Here again it was evident that the ability to feel was quite in a state of suspension, just as completely as when an individual is under the influence of an anæsthetic.

There is little doubt that, before long, we shall have yet further to revise our views concerning the sensations of plants. Of course, for some time it has been recognized, for instance, that vegetable tissue is capable of a response to the stimuli of light and heat. It has always been argued that plants could not feel pain or discomfort because they have no nerves. The modern physiologist asks himself the question, what are nerves? To this there is only one answer—modified and highly specialized protoplasm. We have seen that the life basis practically the same in both plant and animal, and there is no reason why the protoplasm in the plant should not be able to act as a rudimentary nervous system. As we now know the protoplasm is not confined to the cells of the plant; tiny strands of the living matter are able to pass through the walls and thus keep up some sort of communication throughout the entire plant. These threads of protoplasm have often been spoken of as the nerves of the plant. This they are most decidedly not in the ordinary sense of the word. There is strong reason for believing that in some ways they carry out the functions which are usually performed by a nervous system.—S. Leonard Bastin in the "Scientific American."

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The disease which caused the death of the Sultan of Muscat was dropsy from which he had been suffering for some time.

The practice of adulterating cocoanut oil with groundnut oil, in Ceylon is on the increase. There has been an enormous increase in the imports of groundnut oil from India.

Mr. S. Sen Gupta, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, 24-Perganas, who had been to Europe for a training in the Metropolitan Police, Scotland yard and the Irish constabulary has returned to Calcutta.

The following is the production of the North Anantapur Gold Mine for September:—2,000 tons of quartz crushed produced 84 ozs. gold and 1,240 tons tailings cyanided produced 77 ozs. making a total of 918 ozs., compared with 911 ozs. in August.

At the convict establishment in the Andamans made prisoners after 10 years of good conduct are allowed to choose wives from the women who have served 5 years with good conduct. The female candidates for matrimony are more numerous than the male, and not all of them find husbands.

Tuesday was the first day of the Hindu festival of Durga Pujah in Bengal. An image of the goddess is worshipped amid the playing of "dhakas" and "dholas" At least one black goat has to be offered before the Goddess on this day. An "arati" is held in the evening. After which the Goddess is supposed to retire for the night.

Owing to the prevalence of malaria in Lahore, the Sialkot Hindu Sabha, Lahore, have arranged for a free distribution of medicines to poor persons of any religious or creeds, suffering from malaria, who can apply to Dr. Rala Ram, L.M.S., Assistant-Surgeon, in Kucha Dai Bholi (Jaure Mori). Free medical attendance will, where necessary, also be provided at their houses for deserving persons.

Unless arrangements for a temporary water supply can be made at Jhansi, there is a decided possibility of the mounted troops having to move out of the station, as owing to the drying up of the wells there is at present a great shortage of water. The total rainfall at Jhansi this monsoon has been only 10 inches, instead of the normal 35 inches.

A daring theft has been committed at Deoghar in the Balebagan House of Mr. Jotindranath Mitra, barrister-at-law, and a commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, where the thieves broke the door of a room on the groundfloor some time after 12 midnight and decamped with some utensils and a cash box containing ten-rupee notes and valuables to the extent of Rs. 500. The box was found broken near the railway line on the following morning, the valuables having been removed.

The *Pioneer* says that Mr. C. Low, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Central Provinces, is to have his services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and in these provinces Mr. H. V. Lovett, Commissioner of Lucknow, is down for the same destination. This call for outside officers is due to the intention of the Government of Bengal to bring together a strong committee for the consideration of certain administrative questions, and primarily, one may conjecture, that of subdividing some of the enormously overgrown districts which, like Midnapur, have long passed beyond the possibility of efficient management from a single Collectorate.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" referring to the banking crisis says:—Of course "inquiries" of a sort are proceeding at the moment, and till the Committees of investigation, appointed at the recent shareholders' meetings, have arrived at their conclusions we are solemnly assured that it is very wrong indeed for anyone to offer observations of any kind on the subject of the Banks' failures. Unhappily the fact is everyone is by no means agreed as to the competence of the enthusiatic and estimable members of these Committees to carry out the highly responsible task they have so readily undertaken—even supposing they know where to look, and are given facilities for looking, for all the things that require to be investigated. What their verdict will be really matters little since they have failed to command general confidence from the very outset.

Constables attached to the several local thanahs of the Calcutta Police are according to a recent order, to be taught to count and distinguished the English numerals from 1 to 3,000. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors have consequently been directed to try and impart "by any means" the required knowledge. The object is to enable constables on street duty to note correctly the numbers of motor-cars and "ticca" gharris when necessity arises for them to do so. An experiment in this connection was tried recently in regard to the members of the Traffic Police who were provided with boards bearing the figures in question in English, Hindi and Bengali, but it is understood that the attempt was not crowned with any marked success. Since however, the thanah folk are to be taught "by any means", perhaps a handy baton in the hands of each instructor will achieve what figured boards failed to accomplish.

The net collections of income tax in Calcutta for the year 1912-13, according to the statistical returns regarding the administration of the Income Tax in Bengal amounted to Rs. 36,99,490 while the whole of the Presidency Division which includes the 25 Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and Khulna only amounted to Rs. 40,43,614 and those for the entire province of Bengal totalled but Rs. 55,55,676. In the matter of arrears, however, Calcutta is equally to the fore, a statement in which are given by districts the original and final demands and uncollected balances of amounts due under Act II of 1886 showing that the amount of Rs. 3,52,307 is yet to be paid off by people who either by design or accident are trying the patience of the collectors. The increase in the receipts, 4.1 per cent.—from Rs. 33,47,764 (1911-12) to Rs. 55,69,285 (1912-13) is attributed by Mr. J. Donald, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the continued favourable conditions of trade generally.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 9th Oct., 1913.

STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE scheme for sending home picked Indian students for technical instruction in England was propounded in 1901 at a conference, presided over by Lord Curzon, when it resolved that it was desirable the Government of India should institute a number of State Technical Scholarships, say ten, with an approximate allowance of £100 in addition to travelling expenses and fees, to be awarded annually in fixed proportions by the Local Governments to selected candidates who should be sent abroad to undergo definite courses of study in subjects connected with industrial science or research; and that these scholarships might be held for an average duration of two years. It was subsequently stipulated that the scholarships were to be granted only to natives of India, their chief object being to provide the higher technical education which would qualify the holders on returning to India to assist in promoting the improvement of existing Indian industries. The Government of India considered that the industries for which scholarships were most suitable were those which were already, or might in the future be, organised on a considerable scale, and those in which native capital was or might be embarked. Subject to these main principles the industries to which the scholarships were to be applied were to be chosen by the Local Government in consultation with the mercantile and industrial public. On reference to the Secretary of State the annual allowance was increased to £150, Lord George Hamilton considering that in addition to that it was most desirable that the selected candidates should have some private means, as it was not intended that the scholars should look to Government for the payment of all their expenses. The scheme came into operation in 1904 and up to the 31st March of last year sixty-six scholarships had been sent.

The Committee found, in course of their inquiry, that the movement towards technical education has not by any means been confined to Government but has been a general movement affecting the whole of India. Three privately-managed associations have assisted students and a not inconsiderable number of youths have gone to England at their own expense and initiative. There has thus been a great influx of Indian students since 1904. Of these sixty were registered at Glasgow, seventy-eight at Manchester, and twenty-three at Birmingham, and as a class, it is satisfactory to learn, that they are well-spoken of both as regards industry and good behaviour for they "work hard and give no trouble". Some of them are said to have been men of marked ability who earned from their professors very high praise indeed. Men of this class, says the report, are of course exceptions in all countries, and it must not be inferred that the bulk of Indian students attain this high standard, but the average Indian scholars are quite the equals of their British fellow-students in capacity, and in so far as it is possible, to generalise, they are rather above the average at book-work and in the class-room, but less good at experimental work in the laboratory and are also said to be somewhat deficient in initiative. There were notable exceptions to their rule, as also to that of good behaviour, and it was stated in evidence by one professor that he had succeeded in getting an opening for practical experience for two Indian students; but that they had behaved so badly that the firms, which had offered them these advantages, absolutely declined to take any more Indian students at all. Fortunately they were not Government students. The scholars sent by the Government of India have on the whole been a credit to their country. But it is easy to understand the recommendation of the Committee that the greatest care should be taken, not only by Government, but by all philanthropic and patriotic agencies which send Indian students to England, to avoid choosing persons who may impair the chances of their fellow-countrymen in the United Kingdom.

The report accentuates the paramount importance of previous works experience, it being conceded on all hands that unless a student is familiar with the practical side of industry before he begins the study of the theory he is unable to get the full advantage of the teaching in a university. The Committee, therefore, wisely recommends an introductory workshop course in mechanical engineering workshop for all students of engineering, including those who intend ultimately to specialise in mining, electrical engineering and civil engineering. The same principle is recognised as regards metallurgical and textile industries and in tanning, dyeing and mining. The textile students have proved the most apt and the mining students the least, a fact which is held to illustrate the serious importance of previous familiarity with the industry. Professors and men of business, who tendered evidence, expressed the unanimous opinion that practical experience in workshops and manufacturing concerns is an essential part of industrial training. With regard to the prospects of employment of scholars after their return to India the Committee inclines to the opinion that immediate results are not the true test of success. But judging from the somewhat scanty and imperfect evidence before them the Committee thinks that Indian technical students, provided they are properly selected and trained, usually find employment upon their return to India. On the other hand they do not deny that technological students often find some difficulty in securing employment on their return, and suggest that the Government of India seek the co-operation of the Indian mercantile community. The suggestion has been made to the Provincial Advisory Boards that they should take up the duty of Appointment Boards and should help to find employment for the Indian students whom they originally recommended for education in Europe. The recommendation is a practical one and if local manufacturers and employers were on the Advisory Board which selects the students it is only reasonable to expect they will endeavour to find employment for them after the conclusion of their period of instruction.

A SCHOLAR OF JAINISM.

THE coming visit to India of the well-known German Orientalist, Professor Hermann George Jacobi, is likely to interest very much the Jains in this country. We know how Professor William Jackson was received by the Parsis here, and what enthusiasm his first visit especially, kindled among Zoroastrians for their religious studies concerning which he is a recognised authority. We should not be surprised, if the Jains, who resemble the Parsis in several ways, are stirred in a similar way by the presence in their midst of a famous foreign scholar who has studied their extant sacred literature deeply and written on it widely. For some considerable time past the Jains have been looking forward to a visit from this savant, who, however, was somewhat unwilling to come out to this country on his own account as a mere tourist. But this year the Calcutta University has invited him specially to deliver a course of lectures on the Hindu art of rhetoric as expounded in several famous Sanskrit treatises, and the Jains may, perhaps, take advantage of his presence, and induce him to lecture on his special subject, Jainism. He will come to Bombay at the beginning of December to go to Calcutta where he intends to pass five weeks. The Jain community in that city will certainly show him the sites famous in their history in Bengal, especially Parasnath, but the richest literary treasures of their people are on our side of India, and these would have most attractions for a scholar like Professor Jacobi. At Patan in Gujarat and Bikanir in Rajputana are located those *bhandars* or old libraries which have preserved intact for five or seven centuries their medieval literature from destruction at the hands of Mahomedan conquerors. These libraries escaped because they were interred in subterranian chambers very seldom opened in those dark days of trouble, when the Mahomedans ruled over Patan and Gujarat. Better times have succeeded when the various religions have unwonted liberty of profession and are no longer in fear of repression or the destruction of their literature. Still the suspicious habits bred by former centuries of oppression are not easily thrown off and these *bhandars* are even now guarded with the utmost jealousy. The Bombay Government was anxious in the interests of Sanskrit scholarship to have some of the most famous of them at Patan, examined by competent Orientalists, but Dr. Peterson, and even an Indian scholar like Sir R. Bhandarkar, who were deputed by it in former years for the purpose, were baffled by the Jain guardians who on one pretext or another would not allow access to the treasures under their charge. Latterly wiser counsels seem to have prevailed, and a *bhandar* at Bikanir expected to contain priceless manuscripts of Hemachandra and other Jain sages was opened for arrangement. At the time we suggested that the wealthy Jain community of Western India should invite a scholar such as Dr. Jacobi to inspect and catalogue these treasures. There is now a good opportunity in the hands of the Jains to do this and they ought to seize it, and when the savant shall visit the land the famous medieval Jain library at Bikanir ought certainly to be shown to him by the Jains who already show signs of their desir - benefit by his visit.

THE SUCCESSFUL HUNGER-STRIKER.

WE should like to know the sensations of the Bedford prisoner towards the close of his original feat of killing himself by a hunger-strike. He was certainly a person of courage and persistence, but also we think he must have had a well-developed sense of the ridiculous. He had no high ideals to inspire him, no pictures of fair women's applause to harden his resistance against the pangs of an empty stomach. He was moved apparently by the mere sordid motive that he wished to get out of a sentence of fifteen months' hard labour, which he had earned for nothing more heroic than thieving. Doubtless he thought a week's abstinence from food would secure him his release from Bedford and he probably relied on his own ingenuity to dodge the Cat and Mouse Act once he found himself outside a gaol. Unhappily for these little plans, the governor of the prison had an entirely wrong conception of the game. He apparently did not consider very much the aims or feelings of the prisoner. He had, however, made a study and a very fair estimate of the mind of Mr. McKenna, and he decided not to feed the prisoner forcibly, and also not to say anything about him to the Home Office. The poor prisoner thus had nothing to do but starve with never a tube in his nose or his throat to relieve his monotony. He was, in fact, completely disappointed, and it must have been the knowledge of what a fool he would look if he got well that made him resolve never to get well at all. Mr. McKenna has had no chance to display his customary weakness, and we wonder what he will say to the governor. For he will certainly have an unhappy time about it. Mr. Keir Hardie will shriek of official murders, and all the friends of the Suffragettes will join with him, for fear the same treatment may be extended to their *proteges*. That governor invented a very pretty stratagem, but we fear he will get a severe official reprimand.

THE PEOPLE AND THE BANKING CRISIS.

ALTHOUGH the Bombay Banking Corporation has followed the Credit Bank of Bombay, the People's Bank, and other similar concerns in suspending payment, there is a disposition to believe that the situation is easier, and certainly if there is a tendency in this direction it is not before it is time. The better established Swadeshi banks have, by united action and the exercise of wise forethought, managed to weather the storm; but a continuance of the panic would only result in an even greater extent of harm being done which, would be an undeserved infliction, not only on concerns which do not call for doubt as to the way they are run but on innocent shareholders. Meanwhile the agitation for rigid investigation into these collapses is being continued, while the Government are being urged in the Home Press to hold an enquiry. This is, perhaps, the only really feasible course, though whether it will be adopted is questionable. That it would be effective cannot be doubted, and since there is too great a tendency to accept the optimistic advice of those responsible for these failures without sufficient ground for the more promising future held out, it would be for the good of commerce generally that the whole subject should be thrashed out, the weaknesses of such financial methods exposed, and the blame fixed where it should be laid. Whether or not there is Government action, one thing is certain: that the affairs of each of the banks in trouble should be subjected to the impartial investigation of auditors of high reputation, and not only this, but that all such concerns should be liable in future to the scrutiny of a good audit. The value of these suggestions ought to be realised by shareholders generally, and if an official enquiry was held, this might be one of the directions in which a better control could be assured.

The Hon Mr. Baillie, officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will leave Naini Tal on Oct. 20.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, left Simla for Pachmarhi on Tuesday.

The United Provinces Government has been pleased to make a grant of one lakh of rupees to the Municipal Board of Cawnpore towards its sewage scheme.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

AUSTRIAN-HUNGARIAN ARMY.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.

The Government of Austria-Hungary intends to lay a Bill this autumn before the Parliaments of both countries, demanding an increase of the military forces. This Bill plans an additional enlistment of 40,000 recruits to the common army of the two lands. Two years ago the number of men forming a company was added to, so that, with the present proposed increase of recruits the infantry companies will have approximately the same peace strength as in the German Army.

As is well-known the Austrian-Hungarian Government invariably meets with decided opposition, whenever a new Bill is laid before Parliament for the increase of the army. With regard to the Austrian Parliament, these difficulties arise chiefly from the existing antagonism between the different nationalities, which always seize the opportunity to promote their own selfish ends. Furthermore, since a reform of the franchise has taken place, the Social Democrats form a strong party in the Austrian Parliament, and naturally consider it their duty to oppose all military Bills. It is true that the Social Democrats are numerically very strong in the German Parliament where they play an even greater part than in that of Austria, but, nevertheless, the last German Army Bill was passed in an exceedingly short time, and with an overwhelming majority, owing to the fact that the Liberal Parties always unite in cases affecting the safety of the Empire. In Austria, on the contrary, the constantly existing friction between Germans, Uzeons, Poles, etc., renders unity of this kind impossible. With regard to the Hungarian Parliament, the Magyars always seize the opportunity of a new Army Bill to demonstrate in favour of rendering Hungary still more independent of the Central Government. But as the Government have already made every possible concession in this direction to the Hungarians, it cannot admit any further weakening of the central power; in other words, it can offer no further bribe to the inordinate ambition of the Magyars.

It is, however, to be anticipated that this new Army Bill will encounter less opposition than usual in Parliament. The reason of this is, that the incidents of the last year have only too clearly shown the necessity for an increase of the Austrian army. The Hapsburg monarchy is very materially concerned in the latest developments that have taken place in the Balkan States. The entire change that has arisen in these latter countries is decidedly a prejudicial one to Austrian interests. In the first place, the position of Servia and Montenegro, which, as the result of their successful campaign against Turkey, have gained a considerable increase of territory has become considerably strengthened. But these two States have for decades past been the openly declared enemies of the Austrian Hungarian Empire. Secondly, the friendly relations previously existing between Austria-Hungary and Roumania have suffered a relapse, owing to the fact that Austrian diplomacy saw fit to espouse the cause of Bulgaria just at the most critical moment. It is true that this policy was not directed against Roumania, but against Servia, against which country Bulgaria was to be played off; but as at that time no understanding existed between Roumania and Bulgaria, but, on the contrary, the relations between the two countries were as bad as they could be, Austria's attitude created great ill-feeling in Roumania, and, although a reconciliation has since taken place, a certain amount of hostility still remains in Roumania.

The result of all this is that Austria-Hungary has many enemies in the Balkan Peninsula at the present moment, but no single reliable friend. For this reason, the Parliaments of Austria and Hungary should have no difficulty in realising that a strengthening of the defensive forces of the Dual Monarchy is absolutely essential. Consequently it is to be hoped that the Government will not encounter too much opposition with its new Bill, as the absence of such opposition will materially strengthen Austria-Hungary's position in the eyes of other Powers.

WORKMEN'S INSURANCE IN EUROPE.

We learn from the reports contained in the Handbook of Accident Insurance which has just appeared, that there are already nineteen different countries in Europe enjoying Workmen's Insurance. This shows great progress in this direction in comparison with the state of affairs existing in 1910. German legislation in the domain of compulsory insurance has, in most cases, been taken as a model, and has largely replaced the voluntary forms of insurance already in existence. Experience has taught that compulsory insurance is absolutely necessary in order to insure workers, more especially unskilled labourers enjoying the full benefit of this social innovation. The new insurance laws in England and Russia have all been made on the basis of compulsion, and in Belgium and Holland this form of insurance has been still further extended than was the case before. The rapidity with which many of the European countries have accepted this form of insurance in the course of the last few years, is quite remarkable. For this reason, the opinion has been expressed that Germany, the originator of all legislation of this kind, has now been left behind, more especially since this reform has been introduced and accepted on such a large and liberal scale in England. But that such is not the case is proved by the figures dealing with Accident Insurance and Insurance against Invalidity and Old Age in the different countries of Europe. England, for instance, can show about the same percentage of workmen insured against sickness as Germany (30 per cent. of the entire population). Of other countries, Denmark comes nearest to her, two great industrial neighbours with 25 per cent. Then follow Switzerland with 21 per cent. and Luxemburg with 15 per cent. In France and Austria, the number of those insured against sickness only amounts to 12 per cent. of the entire population. It is surprising to learn that such a progressive manufacturing country as Belgium has only 5 per cent. of its population insured against sickness. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the number of insured in Hungary only amounts to 4 and in Italy only to 3 per cent. of the entire population. In the matter of Insurance against Accidents, Germany's lead over all other European countries is still more pronounced. Figures show that more than 24½ per cent. million people in Germany, or 38 per cent. of the entire population, are included in this scheme. In this branch England can only show 29 per cent, and Austria 13 per cent. In like manner, the German figures dealing with Insurance against Invalidity and Old Age are far ahead of those of other countries, as 24 per cent of her entire population are included in this scheme of insurance.

Germany's lead is still more remarkable when we come to consider the sums devoted annually to Workmen's Insurance. In the latter country, more than M. 397 millions are paid out yearly to sick people, 166 2-3 millions in compensation for accidents, and nearly 204 million marks in the form of Old Age and Invalidity Pensions. Added to all this, the newly introduced insurance in favour of surviving relatives has necessitated a further annual contribution of M. 67 millions. These sums added together give an expenditure of 837 millions per annum, an amount that places Germany far ahead of all other countries. As complete statistics with regard to England are not available, we will quote, as a comparison, the existing figures for Austria and France. In Austria the total monetary burden imposed by social legislation of this nature amounted to about 86 1-2 million marks, thus making little more than 1-10th of the money devoted to this purpose in Germany. In France, the entire sum set aside for this end was only 25 1-3 million marks. It must also be remembered that the latest extension of the insurance scheme is not included in the figures quoted for Germany; we allude to the new law by which more than 2,000,000 members of the middle classes —i. e. those earning less than 5,000 marks a year—are forced to participate in the existing insurance scheme.

If we compare the manner in which the sums necessary to finance this scheme of Workmen's Insurance are brought together in the different countries, we see that Germany is still in advance of all other lands. The figures for the year 1911 show that of the total sum brought together, 442 million marks were paid in by the employers, 393 million marks by the workmen themselves, and that the balance of 53 million marks came from the coffers of the State. In no other country is so mild a burden imposed upon the shoulders of the insured. In Germany, the workmen, contrary to the practice in force in Austria, Switzerland and France, contribute nothing to the sums set aside for Accident Insurance, the cost of which has to be borne by the employers alone. In England, Insurance against Accidents still remains a voluntary one, and, furthermore, the latter country can boast of no compulsory insurance in the interests of widows and children, etc.

This short survey of the situation shows clearly that Germany, which introduced this kind of insurance a full generation before any other land, is still ahead of all its rivals in this branch of social legislation. From this point of view, the workmen of Germany enjoy advantages unknown in all other countries. For this reason, foreign experts of insurance matters have all recognised the advantages of the German system. Among those who are enthusiastic admirers of German Workmen's Insurance methods may be named Henry Wolf of London, Maurice Blum of Paris, and Ferd. C. Schwedtman of St. Louis, who regard the whole development of this social scheme in Germany as a perfect pattern for other nations, and lay stress upon the happy position of German workmen in this respect in comparison with their fellows in other less fortunate countries.

LEONARDO DA VINCI.

The Vinciana Commission has for years passed been occupied in Rome in the great task of reproducing and publishing the vast amount of drawings left by Leonardo da Vinci, which are scattered here and there among the different libraries and collections of the world. England is especially rich in drawing by the great Italian Master, and the most important part of this work is now being carried on in that country. A generous Milanese has contributed one hundred thousand lire to enable photographs to be taken of the various drawings in English collections. Two experienced Italian photographers, Messrs. Andreano and Gherardelli, are at present actively carrying on the work in England, and have already photographed some 500 drawings by Leonardo in the Victoria and Albert Museum as well as 450 more in the British Museum. At the present moment, they are principally, working at Windsor, where a great number of anatomical drawings by the Italian painter are treasured up. There are altogether about 900 different works of this kind at Windsor, and one third of them have already been photographed by the two Italians. In addition to this already mentioned, there still remain other of da Vinci's drawings, notably at Chatsworth and Oxford. The publication of these drawings will prove extremely interesting. For example, among the anatomical drawings, there is one of the head revealing the open skull, from which it is evident that experiments have been made with it in the direction of brain topography and craniometry. This shows that Leonardo was already aware of the connection between anatomy and anthropology. It seems as though we were only just beginning to realise the greatness of his mighty genius. It is true that Leonardo was not only recognised, even during his life time, as a great artist, but also as a man of inventive genius; nevertheless, his contemporaries were not in a position fully to realise his greatness as a thinker and a man of science; like all those who are ahead of the mental development of their age, he was not spared humiliations. Leo X. scoffed at him, as one who began where others end. At the present moment, a young German investigator, Franz M. Feldhaus, who has long been enquiring into the part played by Leonardo in the history of engineering, has discovered many curious facts concerning this great and universal genius. For example, Leonardo invented an elevator which was supposed to have been originally constructed in 1835 by Captain Coignet, as the result of a suggestion given by Coulomb, the famous mathematician. A grab-dredger, of which a description dated 1597 is in existance, was first sketched by Leonardo, and a ground-borer, based on the same principle as

(Continued on page 8).

TURCO-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS.

LIKELY TO BE PROLONGED.

GREECE UNWILLING TO MEET DEMANDS.

TURKEY PERSISTENT.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The negotiations in Athens between Greece and Turkey are likely to be prolonged. Turkey is making demands in favour of ecclesiastical foundations and the status of her subjects, which Bulgaria conceded but which Greece is unwilling to grant.

The question of the Aegean Islands, apparently, will not figure in the negotiations, but will be left to Europe. Turkey, however, is determined to maintain her claims in this connection. —Reuter.

TURCO-BULGARIAN TREATY OF COMMERCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.

Talaat Bey presided at a meeting at the Foreign Office, to-day, which decided to begin negotiations for Turco-Bulgarian Treaty of Commerce on Oct. 20.

All the officers of the Turkish 9th Division who are on leave have been ordered to rejoin the colours at Demotika within twenty-four hours.

The Government has asked Bulgaria to sanction the appointment of Fethi Bey as Minister at Sofia.—Reuter.

HOME RULE.

Mr. SAMUEL'S SPEECH IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Oct. 7.

Mr. Herbert Samuel was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon yesterday. He dealt with the problem of reconciling unity with individual freedom within the Empire. He believed that the Government's general Home Rule policy was approved by the Dominions. The Government could not and would not abandon the proposal for Irish self-government.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Renfrew, said that Lord Loreburn's letter had aroused a flickering interest in the Irish question. If the Government meant business with the Parliament Act they meant Home Rule for Ireland. The Government were ready to confer if the principle of Home Rule were accepted.—Reuter.

ULSTER'S PREPARATIONS.

SEIZURE OF MORE RIFLES AND BAYONETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A quantity of Italian rifles and bayonets, recently seized at Drogheda, and also similar seizures made at Newry, Belfast, and Derry, have been removed to Dublin Castle.—Reuter.

YUAN-SHIH-K'AI'S SUCCESS.

GERMAN CONGRATULATIONS AND HOPES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* proffers Yuan-Shih-K'ai the sincere congratulations of Germany on his accession to his high office which he owes to the confidence of his fellow citizens in his tried ability.

After referring to the heavy tasks confronting the new President, the paper concludes by hoping that he may, by fresh achievement for the welfare of China, add merit to the services he has already rendered his fatherland.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION BY JAPAN.

PEKING, Oct. 8.

Japan, by special preparation, was the first to communicate her recognition of the Republic immediately after the notification of Yuan-Shi-k'ai's election as President. Russia soon followed.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKER DIES.

VERDICT OF DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

A man, who had been sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for theft, went on hunger-strike and has died in Bedford Prison, having taken only a little milk.

The governor of the prison explained to the jury that it was not necessary to acquaint the Home Secretary with such cases unless the subjects were forcibly fed.

A verdict was returned of "Death from natural causes."—Reuter.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

INCREASE FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 7.

The Army Estimates for 1914 amount to £72,479,000 sterling, an increase of £8,343,000.

The Navy Estimates amount to £35,039,000, an increase of £2,232,000.—Reuter.

KAISER AND JAPANESE AMBASSADOR.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

The Emperor has conferred on the Japanese Ambassador the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle.—Reuter.

The Commander-in-Chief will arrive in Karachi on November 10. He will inspect the Garrison on parade, and go round the Barracks, after which he will embark on the R. I. M. S. "Hardinge" for Bombay.

FRENCH POLICY.

DESIRE FOR PERIOD OF CALM.

"POLITE ATTENTIONS" TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Articles in the Paris newspapers in favour of better relations between France and Germany have hitherto met with little response in Berlin.

The *Lokal-Anzeiger* attributes the overtures to the French desire for a period of undisturbed calm while she is carrying out much needed reforms in the army and navy. The journal adds that the variability of French moods brings the best resolutions to shipwreck.

The *Deutsche Tageszeitung* says it is Germany's business to attend to her own interests. She cannot allow herself to be misled by polite attentions.—Reuter.

CIVILISING MOROCCO.

THE COMMON TASK OF FRANCE AND SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 7.

M. Poincare had a most enthusiastic reception. King Alfonso and his Ministers were on the platform of the station, while Queen Victoria Eugenie received the President at the Palace, where he reviewed the troops from the balcony. M. Poincare was vociferously cheered by the crowds.—Reuter.

Madrid, Oct. 8.

At a banquet at the Palace, King Alfonso, giving the toast of the guest, said that France and Spain, in their common task of civilising Morocco, found it imperatively necessary to assure a solidarity of interests in fertile collaboration. President Poincare's visit was a precious pledge of future intimacy.

President Poincare, replying, said it would be a joy and an honour if the visit contributed to make the union of the two peoples closer and more fertile. —Reuter.

SULZER'S IMPEACHMENT.

FINANCIER'S SENSATIONAL ALLEGATION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

The investigation into the charges against ex-Governor Sulzer is still dragging on at Albany. A sensation has been caused by the evidence of Mr. Ryan, the financier, stating that when the impeachment was impending, Mr. Sulzer tried to induce him to go to Washington to see Mr. Root with a view to getting the Republican leader at Albany to instruct the Republicans in the State Legislature to vote against the impeachment.

Another witness testified that he had handed Mr. Sulzer a sum, hitherto undisclosed, of ten thousand dollars, as a campaign contribution.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

NO PROPOSAL FOR CONFERENCE RECEIVED.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Reuter learns that no proposal for a Naval Conference, such as that referred to by the *Daily Telegraph* recently, has been received from any Dominion, although there have been suggestions in the Press of possible meetings at Vancouver or elsewhere. There has been much discussion on the question of defence between the Imperial Government and the Dominions, and the Canadian and New Zealand Ministers conferred with the Committee of Imperial Defence in London. Other Ministers visiting London will doubtless continue the discussions, but there has been no question of a formal conference. The obvious pressure of business at Home would prevent the proposal as regards Vancouver.—Reuter.

SUFFRAGETTE ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Suffragettes have fired two houses at Bedford and threaten to trouble the meeting there at which Mr. Lloyd George will open the Land Campaign on Saturday.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MR. GEORGE ORMISTON.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The death is announced of Mr George Ormiston, ex-chief engineer of the Bombay Port Trust.—Reuter.

[Mr. George Ormiston succeeded his brother, Mr. Thomas Ormiston, as Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, in July, 1882, and continued to hold that office until 1892. He joined the service in 1870 under his brother in Government reclamation works, before the Bombay Port Trust was formed in 1873. Before coming out to India Mr. Ormiston had had experience in the construction of Bute Docks at Cardiff and the Surrey Commercial Docks, London. He was appointed a resident engineer of the Port Trust in 1877, his brother at that time being consulting engineer. During the ten years when he was Chief Engineer he prepared the designs for many important Port Trust works in Bombay.

The Victoria Dock and the Merewether Dry Dock were constructed according to his plans and he also designed the Sunk Rock light house. He was the architect of the Port Trust offices though he did not remain to see them actually completed. The improvement of the Apollo Bunder and the traffic offices of the docks are also due to him.

He had no children but leaves a widow and two nephews, the sons of Mr. Thomas Ormiston, in Burma, where one is a judge and another a barrister.]

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest invisible advantage over any other form of lighting.

AFRICAN PROBLEM.

PASSIVE RESISTERS ARRESTED.

EUROPEANS SUPPORT INDIAN DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A Telegram from Volksrust says the six Indian passive resisters who were deported from the Transvaal have been arrested for re-entering after deportation.

A telegram from Johannesburg says that the European committee, which was formed in connection with the previous passive resistance movement has been revived and has resolved to make representations to the Government in support of the Indian demands.—Reuter.

DUBLIN STRIKERS.

GET £1,000 A WEEK FROM BRITISH MINERS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The Dublin situation is quiet. The masters intend to hold a further meeting to consider the position. The men announce that they have received support from unexpected quarters.

LATER.

The Miners' Federation Conference at Scarborough has decided to contribute £1,000 a week to the Dublin strikers.

Mr. Smillie, in his presidential address, referred to the recent discussion as to whether strikes paid. He said Mr. Snowden had affirmed that the Minimum Wage Act had given the miners more than Trade Unionism had ever done. Mr. Smillie declared that that was absolutely incorrect. Trade Unionism had conferred a hundredfold more benefits.—Reuter.

MINOR OFFENCES.

THE SYSTEM OF FINES TO BE REFORMED.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Speaking at Pontnewynydd, Mr. McKenna announced that a measure would be introduced to reform the system of fines. Out of 151,000 persons imprisoned during 1912, 80,000 were committed in default of payment of fines, mostly for want of means. He believed it would be an advantage to the State if minor offenders were given time to pay, and were allowed to pay by instalments.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE DISAPPEARS IN THE SEA.

SUNDERLAND, Oct. 7.

An aeroplane was observed to-day to fall into the sea. It soon disappeared. The sea was rough at the time and nothing has been discovered of the machine.—Reuter.

ARAB REBELS CRUSHED.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS IN CYRENAICA.

ROME, Oct. 8.

The last gathering of Arab rebels in Cyrenaica was broken up on October 6, when General Vinaia captured the camp at Buscemal, inflicting heavy losses. The Italian casualties were slight.

The success of the recent operations permits a beginning to be made of the repatriation of the troops in Cyrenaica. —Reuter.

RANGOON SWEEP CASE.

TRIAL BEGUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The District Magistrate to-day commenced the trial by jury of the five committee members of the Indian Telegraph Association Club, on charges in connection with a sweep, particulars of which have already been published. Mr. Eardley Norton, for the accused, asked for the committment of the case to the Chief Court of Sessions, on four grounds (1) that the alleged offences involved a determination of points of law of first class importance, and it was desirable, therefore, that the highest tribunal in the province should give its decision once and for all; (2) the case was practically *res integra* as there was no record involving similar issues; (3) the case also involved matters of importance of kindred institutions in Burma and India and on a point of law would have far-reaching effects, (4) to save time as whichever way the case went it was clear that a subsequent determination of the same points before a higher tribunal would be demanded.

The Government Prosecutor opposed the application on several grounds.

After argument, the magistrate refused the application.

Mr. Norton, to shorten the proceedings, admitted that the club ran a lottery as a club and the books and papers found on the premises were genuine, also that the accused were members of the club. The case for the prosecution then opened.

Mr. H. Tarleton, Commissioner of Police and Mr. H. D. Lucas, District Superintendent of Police, were then examined. The latter's examination had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

PEARL MERCHANT'S FAILURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

The *Sind Gazette* states that Seth Haridas Assanand, of Tatta, a well-known pearl merchant and commission agent, who has got his Kothi in the Bombay Bazar at Karachi, suspended payment to-day. His liabilities are said to exceed the lakhs many local moneylenders being his creditors.

NATIVE TROOPS IN CONFLICT.

SERIOUS AFFRAY AT KANDAHAR.

ARBITRARY ACTION OF THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent sends the following details regarding the recent disturbance at Kandahar. It appears that the Governor of Kandahar sent for some of the Durani raises and directed them to select from among their families a certain number of the handsomest women and young girls. These were destined for the court of Kabul, from which orders were issued. Khillats were to be granted to the headmen who showed zeal in complying with the order, and the raises, naturally enough, took offence at such a proceeding and great excitement was created in the villages of Kandahar district.

Word was sent to Kalat-I-Ghilzai, where two Kandahari regiments were stationed, and they are said to have marched to Kandahar. The whole Durani population got out of hand, and large numbers of armed villagers gathered about Kandahar.

The Governor called upon the Brigadier, commanding him to disperse the mob, but the officer refused to use force. By subterfuge the Governor induced some of the Kabuli regiments in the garrison at Kandahar to open fire, and thirty or forty men were killed. Two civil officers, Kazi and Mufti, met their death at the hands of infuriated Duranis and feeling ran very high against the Governor.

The Brigadier seems to have got control of his troops and further fighting was stopped, but the position last week was still dangerous, as the Durani and Kabuli troops were in opposition to each other.

It is stated that the Amir has ordered General Sadik Khan to move southwards from Kabul with a column of troops and to take with him some of the Ghazni garrison to Kalat, Ghirzai and Kandahar. The prospect of a general Durani rising in southern Afghanistan, must have caused alarm in Kabul, and in all probability every effort now will be made to concentrate the people in and about Kandahar.

The obnoxious order which the Governor tried to carry out must be withdrawn, and an enquiry will doubtless take place regarding his action in using Kabuli troops when the military commandant had refused to order them to fire.

BORGAON APPEALS.

GUARD'S SENTENCE REDUCED TO HALF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Oct. 8.

The Sessions Judge of Akola, Mr. K. K. Thakur, has dismissed the appeal of Sadashiv Manohar Joshi, Assistant Station Master of the Boregaon railway station, and upheld the order of conviction passed on him by Major Plowden, Deputy Commissioner of Akola.

Mr. M. G. Marathe appeared for the appellant.

It will be remembered that Joshi was charged under section 101 (a) of the Indian Railways Act for having endangered the safety of passengers by wrongly giving "line clear," which resulted in a serious collision on April 30. After a protracted trial, Major Plowden sentenced him in August to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the case of the guard, Kaikhusru Bejanji, who was also sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, the Sessions Judge held that the lights of the goods train were burning when the passenger train plotted into it, but the guard failed to protect the train by putting down detonators as required by the general rules. The Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to nine months.

Messrs. P. Walsh, barrister, and S. D. Cama, pleader, appeared for the defence, being engaged by the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants.

"LIFE AFTER DEATH."

MAETERLINCK AND A MONK'S GRAVE.

In an article "Life After Death," by Maeterlinck, in the "Century Magazine" for September, he writes: May I be permitted to quote a personal experience? One evening at the Abbaye de Saint-Wandrille, where I am wont to spend my summers, some newly-arrived guests were amusing themselves by making a small table spin on its foot. I was quietly smoking in a corner of the drawing-room, at some distance from the little table, taking no interest in what was happening around it, and thinking of something quite different.

After one entreaty the table replied that it held the spirit of a seventeenth-century monk who was buried in the east gallery of the cloisters under a flagstone dated 1693. After the departure of the monk, who suddenly, for no apparent reason, refused to continue the interview, we thought that we would go with a lamp and look for the grave. We ended by discovering in the far cloister, on the eastern side, a tombstone in very bad condition, broken, worn down, trodden into the ground, and crumbling, on which, by examining it very closely, we were able with great difficulty to decipher the inscription, "A.D, 1692."

Now at the moment of the monk's reply there was no one in the drawing-room except my guests and myself. None of them knew the abbey: they had arrived that very evening a few minutes before dinner, after which, as it was quite dark they had put off their visit to the cloisters and the ruins until the following day. Therefore, short of a belief in the "shells" or the "elementals" of the theosophists, the revelation could have come only from me. Nevertheless, I believed myself to be absolutely ignorant of the existence of that particular tombstone, one of the least legible among a score of others, all belonging to the seventeenth century, which pave this part of the cloisters.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Nixon, Commanding the Southern Army, arrived in Karachi yesterday morning, under the usual salute.

MAIL SERVICE.

IMPORTANT BOMBAY RECOMMENDATIONS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND ACCELERATION.

The following letter has been addressed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Collector of Customs, with reference to the proposed renewal of the Eastern Mail Service Contract:—

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3934, dated July 14, 1913, intimating that the terms on which the contract with the P. and O. S. N. Company for the Eastern Mail Service will be renewed, were shortly to come under the consideration of the Government of India, and requesting the views of this Chamber in the matter.

I am to state in reply that the subject has been very fully discussed from the various points of view, and as a result of these deliberations I am to submit for consideration the following recommendations.

(a) A bi-weekly service to and from Bombay, i. e., two mails a week each way.

(b) Tenders should be invited for each service separately and for the two together.

(c) A more convenient port in Italy, for the arrival and departure of mails, would be an advantage, inasmuch as passengers and mails could be carried throughout in the one steamer; and the saving effected by doing away with the ferry service from Brindisi to Port Said, would assist in developing a bi-weekly service.

(d) If the cost of an increased speed does not prejudice a bi-weekly service, which is considered very important, the mails, leaving London the same time as at present, should reach Bombay on Thursday morning and the second service on Monday morning. Failing this the arrivals should be Friday and Tuesday mornings. To the north of England it would be an advantage, however, if letters could be posted up to Friday evening to leave London on Saturday morning, or say twelve hours later than at present, but this, it is understood, under present conditions would cause difficulties at the Post Office in London, owing to the arrival of the Indian mail on Friday afternoon or evening (this pressure, however, would be less with a bi-weekly service).

(e) If a bi-weekly service cannot be established, the present mail service should be accelerated by 24 hours.

(f) The days of departure from Bombay should be Wednesday and Saturday.

(g) There can be no question that for India as a whole Bombay is the most convenient and suitable port for the arrival and departure of the European mail.

(h) A direct mail to Karachi would not benefit Bombay, nor a large part of India.

(i) Two direct mails a week each way to Bombay are urgently needed and are strongly recommended, because

(j) Postal matter to and from this country has very largely increased, as is indicated in the following figures:—

LETTERS FROM INDIA.

1901	...	3,636,000
1911-12	...	12,305,000

NEWSPAPERS FROM INDIA.

1901	...	1,221,000
1911-12	...	2,343,000

PARCELS FROM INDIA.

1901	...	69,000
1911-12	...	127,000

LETTERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1901	...	4,270,000
1911-12	...	14,447,000

NEWSPAPERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1901	...	7,770,000
1911-12	...	13,336,000

PARCELS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1901	...	118,000
1911-12	...	332,000

2. There has been an enormous increase in the volume of trade of the country, since the "once-a-week" service was arranged in 1868; the figures are as follows:—

1868	...	100 crores
1912-13	...	435 crores

3. Other countries have several mails a week with Great Britain—Canada, 3 or 4; Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements have 9 or 10 opportunities of posting every month.

4. Cargo steamers have greatly increased their speed and trade is hampered by the frequently late arrival of shipping documents.

5. Banking facilities from a trade point of view need expediting.

A service of two mails a week each way would permit of replies being sent to letters much earlier than at present, and as regards the transmission of shipping and financial documents, bills of exchange and so forth, the rapidly increasing trade of the country needs in the opinion of my committee additional mail facilities, so that important documents of this character may not have to wait several days for a mail as is the case at the present time.

TUBERCULINE INSTITUTE.

Rs. 75,000 TO BE EXPENDED AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Edward VII Memorial Committee held this week, it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 75,000 be expended upon the erection of a Tuberculine Institute, and that the balance of the money in the hands of the committee, which, with the Government contribution to the Memorial, will amount to about Rs. 4 lakhs, be funded for the purpose of supplying money for the upkeep of the institute, and its research work.

The institute is to be located in the neighbourhood of the Madras General Hospital, so that the work of constructing the building will have to be held in abeyance until the decision of the committee appointed to [illegible] the advisability or otherwise of the removal of the General Hospital to another site in the suburbs of the city.

BANKING CRISIS.

SOME ANXIETY STILL FELT.

APPLICATION TO WIND UP BOMBAY BANKING CO.

In the share market and other commercial centres the panic has subsided, but thorough confidence is not yet established, and depositors still seem to entertain some anxiety.

The large banks were doing business as usual, but at the smaller banks the withdrawals continue and fresh deposits are not coming in.

Mr. B. G. Desai, barrister, appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and made an application for the winding up of the Bombay Banking Company, Limited, on behalf of the Pioneer Bank, Limited, which is one of the creditors of the Bombay Banking Company.

The applicants stated that the Bombay Banking Company owed them a sum of Rs. 2,334, and since the company had suspended business on Tuesday, it would be well for all parties concerned to have the company dissolved.

His Lordship issued a notice and fixed the 1st of November for the hearing of the same.

EXCITEMENT AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 8.

As a result of the suspension of payment by the local branch of the Bombay Banking Company, there is great excitement prevailing in the city. The rush of depositors on the other banks though not very great is rather considerable, but so far they have met all demands quite satisfactorily. Among the public institutions that have suffered from the failure of the bank are the Deccan Education Society, the Chatushringjee Co-operative Credit Society, the Manila Vidyalaya and the Hindu Widows' Home.

CAWNPORE DEPOSITORS' THREATS.

CAWNPORE, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the local creditors of the People's Bank of India, Ltd., was held recently, when the attitude of the directors of the bank in withholding a statement of accounts from the depositors was very strongly criticised. The depositors have appointed a committee, who have sent a strongly worded letter to the directors, demanding the immediate publication of accounts and enquiring whether the directors, who are alleged to have borrowed large amounts from the bank are in a position to repay their loans immediately.

The letter also conveyed an intimation that if no satisfactory reply was received within ten days the Cawnpore depositors would take such legal step in the courts at Lahore as they might deem proper. The present attitude of the directors is viewed with utmost distrust and suspicion, and the Cawnpore creditors have absolutely no faith in the scheme of reconstruction of the bank, outlined by Lala Harkrishen Lal on September 30. The local depositors intend to submit a strong representation to the Punjab Government to enquire into the affairs of this bank.

AN APPEAL AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 8.

A manifesto has been issued here, signed by some leading gentlemen of the city, which draws the attention of the public to the resolutions of the People's Bank meeting, asking for the suspension of criticism until the publication of the investigating committee's report, and entreats the public to do nothing to add to the difficulties of the present situation. Three of the signatories have, however, withdrawn their names after signing, one of them being among the most prominent, and another being a member of one of the two investigating committees.

RANGOON DEPOSITORS SATISFIED.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the depositors of the local branch of the People's Bank of India, have approved the suggestion of the Lahore meeting on September 30, of refloating the bank. The staff will forego one-third of their salaries for six months and the manager for a year. Local depositors have agreed not to withdraw their deposits for a year and, if necessary, to renew them at a reduced interest for a further term. Harkishen Lal's services were accepted.

NEATLY HIDDEN COCAINE.

CUSTOMS FIND AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

While examining the luggage of a Bori passenger from Madagascar who had come by a country craft, in Karachi harbour, yesterday, a Customs preventive officer came upon a box with a false bottom, very well made, and in it was found a bag containing cocaine. The bag was sufficiently large to cover the space and the cocaine was spread out neatly in it so that it took up very little room and made the false bottom almost imperceptible. The cocaine weighs three seers, and the market value must be high. It was intended for Bombay. The accused has been placed before the City Magistrate for trial.

LATER.

The accused has been fined Rs. 1,000 by the Chief Collector of Customs, under the Custom's Act, for attempted smuggling. The value of the cocaine in the market would be about Rs. 5,000 and the accused bought it from a French sailor at Madagascar for Rs. 1,000, the total amount of his savings while in South Africa.

EDUCATION IN JAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The Government of Madras have extended the system of imparting elementary education tentatively in the penitentiary and central jails at Cannanore and Rajahmundry to the remaining first class central jails in the Presidency, and is directing the inspection of these jails to be carried out by the Inspectors of Schools concerned.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SWADESHISM, SOUND AND SPURIOUS.

The Swadeshi fever, with which we were seized a few years ago, has done some harm along with some good. The desire for the development of indigenous arts and industries, and for the manufacture of our own raw produce into articles for domestic use and consumption was natural, and as it bore the promise of immense benefit to the country, it has been helped and encouraged by Government. Divested of its noxious concomitants, such as boycott and racial antipathy, Swadeshism means a patriotic spirit of self-help and industrial enterprise. It offers a vast field for the employment and fructification of the hoarded wealth of India. Its success will ensure the economic progress and well-being of India, and this will bring with it other than mere material blessings. The Government have embarked upon the improvement of agriculture, which will, after all, continue for a very long time to be the premier industry of India; model and experiment farms have been opened for the enlightenment of the ryot, and special efforts are made to render him somewhat more responsive to advantageous innovations. Scientific, technical, and commercial institutions, which are springing up at various centres, will divert some of the native talent from an exclusively literary channel. In this movement the state and the people are one, acting in harmonious co-operation. The Government have been offering increased facilities for our economic development, and the people have been cordially appreciating the value of their help and guidance. Swadeshism has thus been practised on sound and correct lines, from which there will be no deviation on the part of he vast majority of my countrymen. The crafty dealer has no longer the same opportunity for palming off spurious goods as Swadeshi as he had when in the first flush of the movement feeling ran high and bitter. As the fever raged high at in Bengal, that province was marked out by the astute dealer as specially liable to be duped and victimized. It was commonly reported in those days that some of the Bombay manufacturers had no difficulty in passing off Manchester wares as genuine home-made articles. I had also read of a shrewd Marwari of Calcutta, who was able to sell tons of foreign sugar as Swadeshi, and who had made a rich harvest before his game was discovered and he received very rough handling in consequence, from his irate clients.

SOME SWADESHI SHORTCOMINGS.

With the subsidence of the heat generated by the movement in its early stages, the air is cleared, and we have settled down to a recognition of sound and correct principles for the promotion of national enterprises. We have not, however, got over the evils incidental to early trials and struggles. The ardour to launch Swadeshi undertakings is far in advance of the knowledge and qualifications requisite for their success, and, worst of all, occasionally we come across instances of astute and dishonest persons trading on the patriotic instincts and infirmities of their countrymen. Patriotism, said Dr. Johnson, in one of his outbursts of passion, is the last resource of a scoundrel, and the Swadeshi movement can furnish some illustrations of the kind of patriotism condemned by the gruff old doctor. In several cases we notice a deplorable inadequacy of expert skill and knowledge and vast concerns are directed by amateurs blissfully unconscious of their inaptitude. Commenting on the failure of the People's Bank of Lahore, at the annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay, one of its leading members deprecated the running of business concerns by lawyers and doctors. They should certainly stick to their last, unless, indeed that they are fully qualified for their proper and satisfactory management. Of these learned gentlemen it may, however, be generally presumed that it would be better for their own reputation, as well as for the interest of their country, if they confined themselves to their legitimate calling for which they had laboriously qualified themselves. Lawyers and doctors may run political and social congresses. They may also predominate in Municipal Boards, without doing any harm. These are their legitimate spheres of usefulness and distinction, to which all public spirited citizens may aspire. But they must hold aloof from business if they are not thoroughly fitted for it by practical knowledge and experience.

SWADESHI BANK FAILURES.

The failure of the People's Bank has brought about the collapse of some other concerns in Bombay and elsewhere. If the allegations and surmises made about some of them were to be accepted as correct, they furnish evidence of incompetence and recklessness and also, perhaps, of want of strict integrity, on the part of the management. The crash is deplorable as effecting generally the Swadeshi movement, and, in a measure, discrediting it. I am fully of hope, however, that we shall advance gradually in commercial morality, and that when we have attained a reasonable standard of perfection, Swadeshism will inspire confidence, as well as enthusiasm in the people. Swadeshi banks are vital to the development of Indian industries, and, therefore, their management by honest and capable men is of the first importance. Their success will tempt hidden wealth out of its hiding places, and while it will serve to help native enterprises, it will also increase and fructify. It will thus be an advantage to the shareholder and the depositor, as well as the borrower. These banks will also have the advantage of being run very economically; but unless they combine efficiency and integrity with economy, they may become a source of infinite mischief. Indian opinion has been strongly roused by these failures, and a thorough and searching inquiry into each case is demanded as absolutely necessary for the ends of justice and for the safety of future investors. The Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ramji, president of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, investigated against directors which are rested on a

sandy foundation, and warned people not to plunge blind-fold into steady enterprises. It is not in India alone that we find gullible investors putting their money in a concern, without weighing its prospects and ascertaining its stability. In England, too, people are sometimes tempted to their ruin by a glowing prospectus, and the inclusion of one or two titled personages in the directorate. The failure of Swadeshi banks ought also to serve as a warning to some of our eminent citizens who, though scrupulously honest themselves, accept, just through careless good-nature, the office of directors, without first satisfying themselves of the soundness of the company, and without an adequate sense of their personal responsibility. It will act as an admonition to them not lightly and carelessly to stake their honour and reputation. Indian opinion is also in favour of rendering government supervision of public companies really effective by means of more restrictive legislation, if necessary.

BHANGIS AND CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

I understand that the Depressed Classes Mission has been trying the principle of co-operative credit among the Bhangis of Bombay. This despised, but very useful, class of men is often indebted to Marwaris, and once in their clutches, they are never out of them. They are too ignorant to be thrifty or to be able to protect themselves against the wiles of the money-lender. The mission has succeeded in obtaining a number of members to join the Co-operative Credit Society started for the benfit of this community, and a fund has been raised for the purpose of lending amounts to a few thousand rupees. I think interest is paid at the rate of 9 per cent. to those who have advanced loans to the Society, and a proportionately higher rate, up to 15 per cent, is charged from the members for the loans advanced to them. Although the advance is made on personal security, and though I am told that this rate of interest is much less than the average charged by the professional money-lender, it is, nevertheless, much too high. The society will always have a greater hold on its members than the Marwari can ever exercise, and bad debts are likely to be of rare occurence. The members will have a common interest in maintaining the society, and in addition to the legal remedy against defaulters, the public opinion of their community, which will be brought to bear against them, will deter them from evading their liability. I strongly feel that the gentlemen who have advanced loans to the society, ought to be satisfied with 6 per cent interest, at the most. I believe that as the society will have established itself in course of time on a firm and secure footing, it will have no difficulty in obtaining advances on much easier terms, and will also be able to lend money to its members at a much lower rate of interest. I understand that the experiment made by the mission promises to be a success, both from an economic and an educative point of view.

DION.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REVENUE FOR THE LAST HALF-YEAR.

At a meeting of the trustees, held on Tuesday, the following note on the revenue receipts of the half-year ending September 30 was submitted.

When framing the budget for the year 1913-14, the trustees, in view of the favourable monsoon and the actual result of the year 1912, estimated the gross revenue under all heads, excluding special receipts, at Rs. 88,73,802, being an increase of Rs. 3,18,150 over the previous year's estimates.

This expectation, judging from the working of the half-year ended 30th September will be more than realized.

The following statement compares the half-year's revenue with that of the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

	1911-12. Rs.	1912-13. Rs.	1913-14. Rs.
Bandar Properties ...	13,77,000	13,48,000	14,20,000
Prince's & Victoria Docks ...	20,67,000	20,84,000	25,06,000
Merewether Dry Dock ...	76,000	76,000	86,000
Interest & Miscellaneous ...	2,33,000	2,64,000	2,72,000
Port Department	1,29,000	1,32,000	1,46,000
	38,81,000	39,04,000	44,30,000
Pilotage Department ...	1,19,000	1,38,000	1,46,000
	40,00,000	40,42,000	45,76,000

The result shows an increase of Rs. 5,34,000 over the same period of last year, which must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Under Bandar Properties there was practically no fluctuation as compared with 1912-13, except for slightly larger receipts from ground rents, and wharfage on kerosine oil. There was a total increase of Rs. 72,000 on this head, while a decrease of Rs. 69,000 was budgetted for.

Prince's and Victoria Docks.—Increases occurred in all heads of Dock Revenue; wharfage fees on goods, uncleared warehouse rents, ground and shed rents, dock dues on vessels, cranage, and night and holiday work, all being in excess of the corresponding half-year of 1912-13. The increase in wharfage fees Rs. 2,72,000 was due mainly to imports of rice, machinery, iron and piece-goods, and exports of wheat, cotton, cottonseed and manganese ore.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th September.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Sept. 1913.	Total from 1st Apr to 20th Sept. 1913.	For week ending 30th Sept. 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 30th Sept. 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	620	28	590
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	628	27	597
Vessels transported	19	636	32	421
Vessels attended to	1	53	2	55
Vessels warped...	...	7	3	36

On return from leave in November Mr. J. F. Graham C. S. will be posted as Accountant General of the United Provinces.

VICEROY'S TOUR.

ISSUE OF DETAILED PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The programme of the autumn tour of the Viceroy is as follows :—

Tuesday, October 14th.—Leave Summer Hill (Simla), private departure.

Wednesday, 15th.—Arrive Kapurthala, public arrival; Mizaj Pursi ceremony. Exchange of visits with His Highness the Maharaja. Visit to institutions. Quiet dinner and witness a cinematograph exhibition.

Thursday, 16th.—Review. Opening of the new market. Trip on river by motor launch. Illumination of the city. State banquet. Leave Kapurthala, private departure.

Friday, 17th.—Arrive Hanumangarh Fort in Bikanir.

Saturday, 18th.—Motor drive to Tulwara Jheel for duck shoot. Return Hanumangarh Fort in the evening.

Sunday, 19th.—Leave Hanumangarh Fort. Arrive Suratgarh.

Monday, 20th.—Arrive Bikanir, private arrival. Visit the Fort, old palaces, etc. Banquet at the Fort, followed by an informal investiture of Colonel Din Diyal with the badge of the 1st Class Order of British India, and seven other recipients.

Tuesday, 21st.—Leave Bikanir by motor after early breakfast, and proceed to Gujner for three days' shooting. Leave Gujner. Arrive Bikanir. Leave Bikanir by special train after early lunch for Tal Chapar station. Motor to Chapar Camp (3 miles).

Friday, 24th.—Motor to Tal Chapar station. Sleep on train.

Saturday, 25th.—Leave Tal Chapar by special train. Arrive Sujangarh for the day's shooting. Leave Sujangarh.

Monday, 27th.—Arrive Daulatabad, private arrival. Motor to Ellora, lunch there, see caves and dine and sleep at the Roza Bungalow.

Tuesday, 28th.—Leave Roza after early tea and visit Daulatabad Fort. Breakfast at Balahissar Fort. Leave Daulatabad, private departure.

VISIT TO HYDERABAD.

Wednesday, 29th.—Arrive Hyderabad, public arrival. Mizaj Pursi ceremony. Receive visits from H. H. the Nizam at the Falaknuma Palace. Return the visit of H. H. the Nizam of the Chau Mahalla Palace. Banquet at the Chau Mahalla Palace.

Thursday, 30th.—Review at Secunderabad, followed by breakfast at the Secunderabad Club. The Viceroy will grant an interview to the Minister, Peshkar, and three Indian officials separately. Sports on the Fateh Maidan. Dinner at the Residency, followed by a reception.

Friday, 31st.—Cheeta hunt. Breakfast at Mahbub Mansion palace. Trip to Golconda. Tea with His Highness on the Bala Hisar. Visit the Mir Alam Tank on the way back. Small dinner, followed by ball at Chau Mahalla Palace.

Saturday, November 1.—His Excellency will accord a private interview to the Nizam at the Falaknuma Palace. Lunch with the Minister. Her Excellency will attend the Purdah party at the Residency. Quiet dinner at King Kothi. Leave Hyderabad, private departure.

Sunday, 2nd.—Arrive Bijapur, private arrival. His Excellency will be met by the Collector and Chief of Jath at the railway station. Lay the foundation stone of the King Edward Memorial Park and pavilion and receive an address from the Municipal councillors. Visit the Asar Mahar Gol, Juma Masjid, Mehtar Mahal, Eudu Mahal, Ibrahim Roza Maliki Maidan, Taj Bavri. Afternoon tea at the Anand Mahal. Leave Bijapur, private departure,

Monday, 3rd.—Arrive Shimoga, private arrival. Leave by motor, 65 miles. Arrive Gaersoppa. Afternoon tea.

Tuesday, 4th.—Halt at Gaersoppa. Illumination of the falls.

Wednesday, 5th.—Leave Gaersoppa by motor, 65 miles. Arrive Shimoga. Afternoon tea. Leave Shimoga, private departure.

PROGRAMME AT MYSORE.

Thursday, 6th.—Arrive Mysore, public arrival. Receive an address from the Mysore Municipality. Mizaj Pursi ceremony. Lunch, Exchange of visits with H. H. the Maharaja. Banquet followed by fireworks.

Friday, 7th.—Visit the Palace stables, Reception of Representatives from Coorg and deputations of the Coorg and Mysore planters. Visit the Zoo. Dinner. Musical evening at the palace. Illuminations in the City.

Saturday, 8th.—Parade of Imperial Service and household troops. Visit Seringapatam, lunching there. Visit temples at Somnathpura. Quiet dinner.

Sunday, 9th.—Leave Mysore and arrive Keddah Camp.

Monday, 10th to Saturday, 15th.—Halt at the Keddah Camp. Tiger and bison shooting.

Sunday, 16th.—Quiet day in camp.

Monday, 17th.—Leave the Keddah Camp and arrive Mysore.

Tuesday, 18th.—Morning, visit the new Technical Institute. Her Excellency will visit the Maharani's College. Afternoon, visit Kammambadi and see the work in progress on the new reservoir, (by motor 8 miles). Leave Mysore, private departure.

Wednesday, 19th.—Arrive Bangalore City. Public arrival. Receive address of welcome from the municipality of the civil and military stations. Present Mr. Clarke with I. S. O. badge. Visit the Institute of of Science and the lines of the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers. Her Excellency opens the new entrance gates to the Lady Curzon Hospital. Lay the foundation stone of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association for soldiers and afterwards motor round the city. Dinner party, followed by reception.

Thursday, 20th.—Review of troops and presentation of colours to the 101st Grenadiers. Unveil the statue of Dewan Sir Sheshadri Iyer. Her Excellency visits the Victoria and Minto Opthalmic Hospital and silk farm. Garden party at the Residency. Leave Bangalore Cantonment, private departure.

Friday, 21st.—Arrive Bowringpet and leave by motor 10 miles. Arrive Marrikuppam. Public arrival. Reception by the members of the Mining Board and Mysore officials. Receive address from the Mining Board. Breakfast at Mr. Gifford's bungalow and afterwards visit the surface works at the Champion Reef Mine, including the stamp mill, cyanide plant, electrical air compressing engine, process of gold melting, Cauvery transformer station, etc. Leave Oorgaum, private departure.

Saturday, 22nd.—Arrive Mandspam, private arrival. Leave privately. Arrive Madura, private arrival. Receive address of welcome. Presentation of local officials, etc. at station. Leave Madura station, private departure. Arrive Trichinopoly Fort, private arrival. Dine on train. Drive to Pandal view. Illuminations and fireworks. Sleep on train.

Sunday, 23rd.—Visit Trichi rock. Introduction of leading officials and presentation of an address of welcome in the hundred pillared Mandapam. Breakfast on train. Attend divine service at St. John's Church. Leave Trichinopoly Junction. Private departure. Arrive Tanjore, private arrival. Visit the Schwars Memorial Church and temple. Afternoon tea in the Swaganga gardens. Leave Tanjore privately.

Monday, 24th.—Arrive Madras, Egmore section, public arrival at Government House. Receive address in the Banqueting Hall from Madras Mussalmans, Madras Chamber of Commerce, Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Madras Landholders' Association, Madras Mahajana Sabha, Anglo-Indian Association, Madras Presidency Co-operators, Indian Christian Association and Madras Provincial Congress Committee. Visit Fort St. George and the harbour and drive through George Town. Dinner party. Levee.

Tuesday, 25th.—Lay the foundation stone of the University library. Her Excellency visits the Victoria Technical Institute and the Museum. Breakfast. Visit the High Court. Her Excellency receives visits from Indian ladies (Ghosha) in the Banqueting Hall. Receive visits from the Maharaja of Travancore, the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukota. Her Excellency will visit the Victoria Caste and Ghosha Hospital. Return the visits of the Maharaja of Travancore and the Raja of Cochin. Motor to Guindy, via Mount Road. Afternoon tea there and return by Adyar, San Thome and the Marina. Quiet dinner. Reception.

Wednesday, 26th.—The Viceroy accompanied by Lady Hardinge will open the new municipal buildings and receive an address of welcome from the Corporation. Her Excellency receives visits from Indian ladies in the Banqueting Hall. Receive informal visits from Indian notables. Her Excellency visits the Maternity hospital, attends a garden party at the Cosmopolitan Club. Her Excellency will visit the Recreation Club at Mylapore. Dinner party. Leave Madras, (central station), private departure.

RECEPTION AT CUTTACK.

Friday, 28th.—Arrive Cuttack, public arrival. Drive to the Commissioner's house. Breakfast of Feudatory Chiefs and presentation of addresses by municipal and district boards. Presentation of sanads of Maharaja to Mayurbhanj, Brikuntha De of Balasore and certificate of the St. John's Ambulance Association to Dr. B. K. Bannerjee. Interviews. Luncheon party at Commissioner's house. Drive to the hospital, medical school and the Ravenshaw College. Garden party. Leave Cuttack, private departure.

Saturday, 29th.—Arrive Gaya, private arrival. Leave for Bude Gaya by motor. Return to Gaya and leave privately. Arrive Bankipur, public arrival. Proceed in procession to the Shamiana in the station yard. Receive address from the Bihar Land Holders Association, the District Board, and Municipality to which His Excellency will make a joint reply. Leave for Government House. Attend garden yarty given by Maharaja Sir Rameswar Singh of Darbhanga. Dinner party, followed by informal investiture of Colonel Heckley, C. I. E., the Hon'ble Rai Sheo Shankar Sahay Bahadur, C.I.E., and Raja Hari Har Prashad Narayan Sinha.

Sunday, 30th.—Inspect the treasures of the Khuda Baksh Library in His Excellency's sitting room. Visit the site of the proposed university. Inspect Mr. Manuk's collection. Embark on the "Benares" and if time permits visit the H spital, College and Bihate school of Engineering. Lunch on board. Interviews. Drive to excavations at Pataliputra, taking tea with the Maharaja of Gidhour en route. Divine service. Small dinner party.

Monday, December.—Lay foundation stones of the Council Chamber and of the High Court. Garden party at Government House. Presentation of an adress of welcome by the Bihar Planters' Association. Dine with the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Leave Bankipore, private departure.

Wednesday, 3rd.—Arrive Alwar, public arrival.

Thursday, 4th.—Leave Alwar, private departure.

Friday, 5th.—Arrive Delhi, private arrival.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect, Via Turkey Perfect. Via Suez Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. of the 8th October.

NOTICES.

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is prohibited (30-8-13).

Private telegrams in ciphet for Roumania are prohibited. (18-9-13).

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ASSESSMENT OF POONA RACE-COURSE.

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT

The assessment of the Poona Race-course was again the subject of legal proceedings yesterday, when in the High Court the hearing of an appeal was commenced, which had been filed by the Government of Bombay against the recent decision of the District Judge of Poona, admitting a suit for the refund of excess assessment for the years, 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12.

Major J. E. Hughes, the secretary and a member of the Western India Turf Club, on behalf of himself and the other members of the W. I. T. Club, Poona, filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge, Poona, against the Secretary of State for India in which he stated :—

The W. I. T. C. is the lessee from Government of the race-course at Poona and is liable to be assessed to property rates in respect of the said premises in accordance with the provisions of the Poona Cantonment Taxation Regulations, 1881, which were promulgated by Government Notification No. 238, of April 8, 1881, by the Governor in Council in the exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1880. It is provided by Clause 1 of the said regulations that the estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to property rates may reasonably be expected to let from year to year shall for the purposes of the said rates be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The W. I. T. C. were assessed for the year 1904 for the purpose of property rates at Rs. 201-8-4 and such assessment was continued down to and inclusive of the year 1908.

The said Race-course is leased by the W. I. T. C. from the Secretary of State under a lease of February 16, 1907, at a rental of Rs. 1,200 per annum, and as the said Club paid in consideration of the granting of the said lease to the credit of the account of the General Officer Commanding, the 6th (Poona) Division, with the Alliance Bank of Simla, Bombay branch, a sum of Rs. 20,000 which the Secretary of State covenanted in the said lease should be expended in laying out a Recreation and Polo ground for the use of the Poona Garrison, the rental value of the said race-course is virtually about Rs. 2,000 per annum.

On October 8, 1908, Major Field, the then Cantonment Magistrate of Poona, served on the Secretary of the said Club a notice stating that he had revised the valuation of the said Club's property at Poona and assessed the rate at Rs. 9,840 per annum leased on an annual income from certain sources of Rs. 2,46,000 On October 10, 1908, the Secretary of the Club sent to the Contonment Magistrate the reply. It appeared that the Cantonment Magistrate had valued the property of the Club on a wholly erroneous principle and quite contrary to the Taxation Regulations. He took the sum of Rs. 2,46,000 the gross income of the Club from certain sources as the annual rent that a tenant from year to year would pay. The Cantonment Magistrate also acted illegally in that he did not follow the provisions of the Taxation Regulations made in case of the assessment being increased. The Contonment Magistrate caused to be entered in the Assessment Book the amount of Rs. 9,840 as the rates payable by the Club. The plaintiff states that such entry was not made after due enquiry or in accordance with the provisions of the Taxation Regulations and is a nullity and should be wholly ignored.

GOVERNMENT POWERLESS.

The Club then appealed to the Cantonment Committee, who rejected the Club's appeal, but declined to give any reasons for such rejection. The Club subsequently petitioned the Governor of Bombay in Council, but were informed that the Governor had no power to interfere. The Club paid under protests the sum of Rs. 4,819-3-10 in respect of the taxation illegally imposed for the latter half of the year 1908-09 in addition to a sum of Rs. 100-12-2 which they had already paid in respect of the assessment for the latter half of 1908-09. The Cantonment Magistrate altered the assessment from Rs. 9,840 to Rs.9,544-2-6 as he found that on his own erroneous basis of assessment the former figure was two much. The Cantonment Magistrate returned to the Club the sum of Rs. 4,819-3-10 paid to him under protest and the Club in return paid to him under protest a sum of Rs. 4,671-6-1 in respect of the said taxation illegally imposed as for the latter half of 1908-09. The Club have been assessed at the rate of Rs. 9,544-2-6 for the years 1909-10, 1910-11, and 1911-12 and have paid in all under protest the sum of Rs. 33,303-13-7.

The plaintiff accordingly prayed that it might be declared that the W. I. T. Club was improperly assessed in 1908-09, 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12, that the assessment by the Cantonment Magistrate of the W. I. T. Club for the years aforesaid might be declared illegal, void and contrary to the Poona Cantonment Taxation Regulations; and that the defendants be ordered to repay to the plaintiff all payments levied on and paid by the Club for the latter half of the year 1908-09, and the years 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12 in excess of the annual assessment of Rs. 201-8-4 yearly payable by the Club.

The Secretary of State for India contended that the civil court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit by virtue of the provisions of Section 15 of the Poona Cantonment Taxation Regulations.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, the District Judge, who tried the suit observed that so long as a public officer used the powers he had, he could not be sued, though he had made mistakes of fact or even of law. It was when he went beyond the powers that his deeds or ommissions became actionable. The law allowed him to impose a tax; and Regulation 1 said that the tax should be calculated on the "annual value" of the premises. He therefore held that the whole claim was in time.

Against this decision the Government of Bombay on behalf of the Secretary of State for India preferred an appeal to the High Court, which came up for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. S. S. Patkar and Mr. A. D'Souza, Government Pleader of Poona, represented the appellants; while Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the respondents.

The appeal is proceeding.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

ORDER FOR RE-TRIAL.

Laxmidas Ravji, owner of the premises No. 9 A, Walkeshwar Road, was charged before Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, with non-compliance with a notice from the Municipal Commissioner, calling upon him to fill in or hermitically seal a well on the premises.

The facts of the case are that the Municipal Commissioner having found the well on the premises a nuisance, served the accused with a notice with the approval of the Standing Committee on March 1 last, and ordered him thereby to fill in or hermitically cover the well within a month from the service of the notice. The accused did not carry out the order till the expiry of the time and he was subsequently charged before the above-named Magistrate and being found guilty, his Worship convicted and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Against this conviction the accused preferred an appeal to the High Court for the revision of sentence passed on him, which came up for disposal before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Rangneker, instructed by Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the petitioner, while Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality.

The accused in his statement said that he was not guilty of the charge preferred against him by the Municipality. In the first place he was not the owner of the well in question. The well had been in existence since 1842 and it had been devoted to public and religious purposes. He submitted that it was necessary for the Commissioner before he arrived at an opinion to inspect the well in person and that he could not delegate his authority to any other Municipal Officer. The Commissioner had not himself visited the well and the approval of the Standing Committee had not been legally taken before the notice in the cause was issued to him. The accused further submitted that this was a vexatious prosecution which had been instituted contrary to the resolutions of the Standing Committee made in that behalf from time to time The Standing Committee had always been of opinion that where parties resided near the questionable well, they should be given an opportunity of being present at the examination of the water thereof. He submitted that he had been residing in his house in the vicinity of the well and he had never been asked except once to be present at the examination of the water of the well; and when the well was examined no larvæ were found therein.

After hearing counsel on both sides, their Lordships set aside the conviction and directed the magistrate to dispose of the accused's application to adduce evidence according to law and finish the case according to law.

POLICE COURTS.

AN UNPAID HOTEL BILL.

DISPUTE OVER DETAINED PROPERTY.

The question of a hotel-keeper's right to detain the property of a lodger as security against his charges was argued yesterday before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon in a case brought against Mr. J. T. Baria, manager of the London Hotel, Grant Road, by Mr. P. A. Collins, a railway guard.

The complaint was that Mr. Collins and his wife stayed at the hotel for over a month in the months of May and June last. The complainant said that at the end of June he and his wife were forced to leave the hotel and they were allowed to take with them only the clothes they had on their backs, their trunks and other luggage being detained because he had not paid the hotel bill which amounted to Rs. 130. The complainant went to the hotel three or four times to demand his things but was told to go away. He, therefore, charged the manager of the hotel with wrongful restraint under the Small Causes Court Act and with criminal misappropriation.

The magistrate issued a notice to the accused to show cause why summons should not be issued against him, and this came on for hearing yesterday.

Mr. Crage, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, for the respondent.

Mr. Nariman on behalf of the defence said that the complainant put off payment of the bill on various pretexts and when at last the respondent decided to sue him in the Small Causes Court, complainant asked him not to do so as that might prevent his getting a permanent post in the railway. The complainant then left the hotel leaving his things as security against the hotel charges. As regards the illegality of the charge Mr. Nariman submitted that the Small Causes Court Act for wrongful restraint did not apply in this case. That referred to landlords and tenants in relation to rent. Hotel charges were not included in the term rent. And a hotel-keeper's position was quite different to that of a landlord. The landlord could refuse to give his house to a man, but a hotel was a public place and a hotel-keeper could not refuse to accommodate a person if he offered to pay. The respondent really believed that he could detain the property pending payment of his bill and the charge of criminal misappropriation could not therefore stand. Besides the property had not been utilised by the respondent for his own use.

The magistrate held that the section of the Small Causes Court Act did not apply to hotel-keepers; further there was not misappropriation of property as there was a bonafide civil dispute. He, therefore, discharged the notice and dismissed the complaint.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

PATHAN HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, sentenced a Pathan named Meer Alam to one year's rigorous imprisonment for possession of two revolvers without a license.

The accused resided at Two Tanks. Khan Saheb Muhamed Hussein Taki, Inspector C. I. D. received information that the accused had firearms with him and that he intended to transfer them to some of his own people. Inspector Taki kept an eye on him. On Monday night about 9 p. m. the accused was going out when he was arrested and two new revolvers of German make were taken from him. One of them had six-chambers and the other five.

The accused admitted the charge and said that the revolvers were given to him by another Pathan to keep for him. The magistrate sentenced him as above.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mohan, a Bania, was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 25 belonging to his master, Liladar Pudamsey.

The accused was also charged with the theft of Rs. 27, the property of another master named Adamali.

It appears that after serving Liladar for a few days he absconded with the sum of Rs. 27 and then took up service under Adamali. When the latter had occasion to send for some vouchers from the shop, the accused took Rs. 25 saying it was required by Adamali to be paid at the Income Tax Office.

He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Anson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Isaac Babamya, a motor driver, was charged with rash and negligent driving in a motor car.

The evidence showed that the accused was driving his car at the rate of twenty miles an hour, and, while doing so, he nearly ran into a body of men who formed the guard near the arsenal at 11 p. m. on the 1st instant. The accident was averted simply through the presence of mind of the Sergeant of the guard, who shoved his men out of the way.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30.

FACTORIES ACT PROSECUTION.

Mr. Dhanjibhoy, manager and proprietor of the Commercial Printing Press, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Indian Factories Act for not keeping the premises clean and was fined Rs. 15.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

our present day corkscrew, was already sketched by him, although this same appliance has generally been considered as having been invented by Palissy of Paris in the year 1580. Furthermore, Leonardo left behind him a description for the construction of a drawbench for flat metal bands, which goes very fully into details. As far as is known, this is the first existing description of a construction of this kind. Leonardo also busied himself with the question of the production of metal screws. There is no available information as to the exact year in which metal screws came into use; the only form of fastening known until well on into the Middle Ages was the rivet and wedge, and the screw did not come into general use until the end of the seventeenth century. He also sketched the construction of a screw tap, such as was not otherwise known until beginning of the eighteenth century. In the year 1699, the Frenchman du Verger made certain suggestions to the Paris Academy of Sciences concerning the mechanical production of files; but Leonardo had preceded him in this work by two hundred years. Among his papers was found the description and plans of a complete construction for the cutting of files, and it is worthy of mention that the French machine invented two hundred years later is of a far rougher make than that planned by Leonardo. Whilst the clever inventor was thus occupied with problems of the higher engineering, he still found time and interest for the construction of a turnspit, which revolved so rapidly that it was impossible for the meat to burn. Finally, mention must be made of a musical invention. It is well known that Leonardo was extremely fond of music, so that that we need not be surprised to learn that he also turned his attention in this direction. In the year 1576, the elder Hans Haydn of Nuremberg invented the so-called "Geigenklavicymbol." A search among Leonardo's drawings has revealed that he had planned and sketched an instrument of this description one hundred years earlier than Haydn.

L. ASCH.

TAILLESS AEROPLANE.

BROKEN UP TO PRESERVE THE SECRET.

The famous Dunne aeroplane, which recently flew across the Channel from Eastchurch to Paris, and afterwards made many excellent flights in different parts of France, has been broken up by its owners.

Commandant Felix, of the French Army, had been flying near Deauville, when engine trouble compelled him to come down unexpectedly.

He had the choice of two landing places: one was the golf links, which were studded with players, and the other a small field no larger than a tennis court. He decided on the latter. In coming down several struts and other parts of the machine were unfortunately damaged. There were no repair facilities on the spot.

The Dunne aeroplane which possesses great stability, embodies many secret features which are guarded from rival builders very jealously. Exposing the damaged machine for any length of time meant that there was nothing to prevent anyone who wished making a careful examination of every part.

Accordingly Lieutenant Dunne's representatives decided to destory the aeroplane. The engine was taken out and eight mechanics were set to work at once with axes to break up the wings and carriage.

This was the only Dunne aeroplane in existence. Two more are nearing completion at Hendon, however both destined for the War Office, and another is being built at Eastchurch for France. A waterplane is also to be put in hand shortly.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a. m. on the 7th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 8th October :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	0	0
Total mortality from all causes	86	
Cholera.....	2	1

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42, Bolham Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham, Eng.—"Before I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was in an awful condition. My life was a misery. My complaint came with little itchy pimples and I could not resist from scratching, and every time I scratched them there was something like water came from them. I could not sleep at night for scratching, and I was that irritable I could not bear to be spoken to. It lasted me for over two months and I was quite a mass of sores. I was covered all over with red blotches.

"I tried nearly everything but to no use till I was told to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I am very pleased I did. I sent for some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I found relief in the first dressing. In less than four dressings of Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was quite free from the pimples." (Signed) A. E. Cooke, Aug. 27, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, that it is almost criminal not to use them. A single set is often sufficient. Although sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on treatment of the skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

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The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. E. C. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

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NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

NO HOUSES, NO WEDDINGS.

On account of an unprecedented dearth of houses in High Wycombe, which has a population of over 20,000, the Corporation has decided to build fifty-four dwellings, to be let at moderate rentals. Alderman Walter Buck said many couples wishing to get married were prevented from doing so, because there were no houses for them to live in.

A SCOTTISH LEGEND.

The belief that porridge is the staple food of the Scotch cottager has been rudely shaken by a Leith doctor. Speaking on the ravages of tuberculosis in the rural districts at the Conference of the Sanitary Association of Scotland in Glasgow Dr. Robertson, M. O. H. for Leith, said that porridge was seldom used, because the housewife was too lazy to make it.

AIR FLIGHT FOR INVALID BOY.

Hearing of the passionate longing of a little invalid boy for a sight of his aeroplane in flight, M. Salmet, "The Daily Mail" airman, made a flight to the hotel where the boy was staying at Blackpool. He flew past the hotel so that the boy could see him and then turned before the open window while the little invalid clapped his hands with delight.

3,500 DOLLAR FINE FOR SMUGGLING.

Mrs. William Velie, of Moline (Ill.), was fined 3,500 dollar in the United States court at Trenton on a charge of smuggling jewellery and other things into America. Her maid, May Lillie, was fined 50 dollars for a similar offence. They were arrested on landing in Hoboken on August 1. The fines were paid and the women were released. The articles which they were accused of smuggling included a pearl necklace, a gold watch and chain, a ring, gowns, handkerchiefs, dollies and tablecovers.

FORTUNE FOR NON-SMOKER.

A prize of $48,306—and perhaps much more than that—awaits at some future date young Mr. Gravel E. W. Acker (address not given) provided he proves that he has "abstained absolutely from the use of paper cigarettes." This was a provision in the will of the late Mr. William H. M. Gravel, for many years an officer of the Fleischmann Bakery and Restaurant Company, whose estate has just received approval in the Surrogate's Court. Mr. Gravel bequeathed the use of the $48,306 to his wife and daughter during their lives, after which it goes to Mr. Gravel E. W. Acker a grandson, if he has given up cigarettes and, "has not indulged in excesses of any sort."

MULES FOR A BRIDE.

Two little black mules drew a bride to her wedding at Northrepps, in Norfolk. They were decorated with white favours and rosettes of sweet peas, and very pretty they looked, harnessed to a decorated victoria, in which sat the bride, Miss Rosalind Murray, daughter of Professor Gilbert Murray, of Oxford, and Lady Mary Murray. The bridegroom was Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee. Miss Murray, who wore a dress of white satin, was accompanied by her sister, Miss Agnes Murray. The ceremony took place at the registrar's office, and when it was over the village blacksmith fired a three-volley salute, as the happy couple passed his forge.

ENGLISH TITLES.

In an article entitled "Mr., Sir, Lord," which fills close on a column of the "Corriere della Sera," the Italian Press at large is taken to task for the constant errors which disfigure it when the names of English celebrities are referred to. "I have frequently," complains the writer, "seen the British Prime Minister described in our Press as 'Lord Asquith.' Asquith is not a lord, and all Englishmen would be horrified to see him name written otherwise than 'Mr. Asquith,' which means "il signor (mister) Asquith. It is also a shocking error to insert the baptismal name 'Herbert' between 'Mr.' and 'Asquith.' This is only done when necessary to distinguish a younger brother from his elder. In the same way Lloyd George should be called Mr. Lloyd George, not Sir Lloyd George or Lord Lloyd George as many Italian papers term him."

OLD MASTERS.

Old masters turn up nowadays in the most unexpected quarters. In Aldersgate street an example, priced at £1,500, is propped up anyhow against the shop front of a firm dealing in drapers' busts. Do art connoisseurs on the search for bargains ever wend their way along this essentially business thoroughfare?

DONOR OF A KING EDWARD STATUE.

It has come out that the donor of the fine memorial statue of King Edward VII. which will be unveiled in Manchester on the 23rd inst, is Mr. James Gresham, one of the largest ironmasters in North. The secret has been kept for a long time. Mr. Gresham has a very fine collection of pictures; and it is understood that the announcement of the offer of a large collection to the Manchester Corporation conditionally on the erection of a new gallery has reference to him.

MR. TAFT'S SILENCE.

Few prominent men in any country have so completely dropped out of public life after giving up office as Mr. Taft, who has just completed his fifty-sixth year. For nearly a third of a century the ex-President held positions of increasing importance, culminating in his four years' term at White House, but since he relinquished the first place in the Republic to Dr. Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Taft has been conspicuously silent. Mr. Roosevelt is perhaps the only man who has contrived to evade the doom of obscurity which lies in wait for every American ex-President.

MUSIC-HALL SALARIES.

The salaries paid to music-hall performers are 80 per cent. higher than they were five years ago, said Mr. Alfred Butt at a meeting of the Palace Theatre, Limited, London. He referred to the way in which competition had sent up expenses. Although the receipts had been the highest in the history of the house, he hoped that in the future there might be a better understanding between rival managers.

A MAIDEN ENVOY.

VISIT OF MARY FISHER TO THE GRAND TURK.

No feature of the early Quaker movement was so surprising to contemporary historians as the prominent part taken by women of all classes and positions in spreading its message.

Miss M. E. Brailsford contributes an article to the "Englishwoman" describing a romantic expedition on the part of an English girl to convert the Grand Turk. A resume is given below.

Mary Fisher, a servant-girl from Yorkshire says the writer, heads the long list of heroic sufferer. in England who were publicly flogged for their religion. She was the poineer who brought the Friends' doctrine to New England in 1656, and tasted the first-fruits of the persecution which was meted out to her fellow-believers, even to the extremes of mutilation and death. Fresh from her cruel experiences in Boston "she would not be at rest" says the old historin, "before she went in person to the great Emperor of the Turks, and informed him concerning the errors of his religion and the truth of hers." Joining a little party of missionaries she set out from England in the early summer of 1657.

The party when it left England consisted of three men, all of them Irish, and three women, of whom Mary was one. The voyage must have been tedious, and was but begun when the vessel had passed the Straits of Gibraltar. It seemed inevitable that disappointment should meet them—who had no equipment for their task beyond faith and enthusiasm. Yet the mysticism which blinded them to their incapacity threw a halo around their failure.

A LONELY JOURNEY.

Mary was probably landed at a place called the Black Mountain, on the coast of the Morea, where, on account of the facilities it afforded for water and firing, it was the custom for English ships to call on their way to Smyrna. Here, among forests of great trees, she said farewell to her companions and began her lonely journey.

After weeks of toilsome journeying on foot through what was at that time perhaps the most unsettled part of Europe, the brave girl arrived at Adrianople. Although her unexpected arrival could scarcely have caused a panic in the breast of the most timorous Kadi yet she was "travelling the world for public service." She described herself as the bearer of a "message to the King from the Most High God"; and there can have been no alternative for the puzzled peasants between accepting these credentials, or regarding her as a mad-woman, whose person, in that primitive community, would be equally sacred.

On her arrival at Adrianople she at first experienced difficulty in obtaining an introduction to the Emperor, but this last obstacle having been overcome, the object of her long journey was at last attained.

There is no record of Mary Fisher's interview with the all-powerful Minister, but its result is not in doubt. The Grand Vizier, whose first and chief word to the young King had been "never to give ear to the counsels and advices of women," so far forgot his own precepts as to recommend him to grant the Englishwoman an audience which was appointed for the following day.

Mary's judgment had not been at fault when she singled out the "Great Turk" as the one man in Europe who was most in need of her message. Mahomet the Fourth was the son of Sultan Ibrahim, a half-witted king, whose excesses had brought him at last to prison and the bowstring. The son bore from infancy the mark of an attempt which his father had made upon his life. At the time of Mary's visit he was only sixteen years of age, and was glad to leave the whole business of government to his Grand Vizier. During the five years of Kupruli's ministry 36,000 persons were proscribed in their various countries and privately strangled in Constantinople, till no man of importance was left alive in the Empire who was not entirely subject to him.

THE INTERVIEW.

On State occasions, among which it is evident that he reckoned this Quaker audience, he delighted to deck his unpleasing person in a vest of cloth-of-gold, lined with sable of the richest contrasting blackness. Around him were ranged the servants of the Seraglio—the highest rank of lacqueys standing next the royal person, the "Paicks" in their embroidered coats and caps of beaten gold, and the "Solacks" adorned with feathers and armed with bow and arrows.

Mary Fisher was ushered into this brilliant scene with all the honours usually accorded to an Ambassador; the Sultan's dragomans accompanied her and stood waiting to interpret at the interview. She was at this time about thirty-five years of age, "a maid," we are told, "whose intellectual faculties were greatly adorned by the gravity of her deportment." She had had a day in which to refresh herself, and to arrange her dress after the toils of the long journey; she had no set speech to prepare, knowing that it would be given to her what she should speak.

The King received her kindly, and treated her throughout the interview with a deference to which she had been little accustomed in her own country. Yet it seemed at first as though fidelity to her Quaker principle would hinder the delivery of her message. Waiting for that inward light, without whose guidance no word must be spoken, she stood in silence, or replied in monosyllables to the Sultan's encouraging speeches. He mistook the cause of her hesitation, and offered to dismiss some of his suite, that the presence of so large an audience might not distress her. But she answered "No." What follows is best told in the words of William Sewel, the Quaker historian:—

He then bade her speak the word of the Lord to them, and not to fear. Then she spoke what was upon her mind. The Turks hearkened to her with much attention, and gravity, till she had done; and then the Sultan, asking her whether she had anything more to say, she asked him whether he understood what she said? And he answered Yes, every word, and further said that what she had spoken was truth. Then he desired her to stay in that country, saying that they could not but respect such an one, as should take so much pains to come to them so far as from England, with a message from the Lord God. He also proffered her a guard to bring her into Constantinople whither she intended. But she not accepting this offer, he told her it was dangerous travelling, especially for such an one as she; and wondered that she had passed so safe so far as she had: saying also that it was in respect to her, and kindness that he proffered it, and that he would not for anything that she should come, to the least hurt in his dominions.

"And so," in Sewel's concise statement, "she returned safe to England." On January 13th, 1658-9, Mary Fisher was writing from London to three Quaker preachers "with their dear wives":

You have often been in my remembrance since I departed from you, and being now returned into England and many trials such as I was never tried with before, yet have I borne my testimony for ye Lord before ye King unto whom I whom I was sent. And he was very noble unto me, and so were all that were about him: he and all that were about him received ye words of truth without contradiction. There is a royal seed amongst them which in time God will raise—they are more near truth than many nations, there is a love begot in me towards them which is endless. After the word of ye Lord was declared to them, they would willingly to have me to stay in ye country, and when they could not prevaile with me they proffered me a man and a horse to go five days journey that was to Constantinople, but I refused and came safe from them. The English are more bad most of them, yet there hath a good word gone thorow them and some have received it, so I rest with my dear love to you all—Your dear sister, Mary Fisher.

It is evident that Mary's mission brought her honour and fame amongst her fellow-Quakers—a fame which still singled her out in 1697, when an aged widow in Charlestown, as "one whose name you have heard of, Mary Fisher, she that spake to the Great Turk."

MR. BRYAN'S "DIGNITY."

The following is the text of the offer which, has announced by Reuter, was recently, made by the "New York World" to Mr. Bryan, with the professed object of "saving the dignity of the American Government."

"If you will devote your entire time to the duties of your office and refrain during your tenure of that office from lectures and other addresses to which admission fees are charged, the "World" will pay you on behalf of the American people regularly during your incumbency of your office of Secretary of State, the sum of 8,000 dols. (£1,600) a year, with no obligations on your part except to observe the one condition herein expressed.

The "World" bases the amount of its offer on Mr. Bryan's statement that he needs an income of not less than $20,000 (£4,000) to meet his ordinary expenses, without encroaching upon his personal fortune. Mr. Bryan's salary is $12,000 (£2,400). He has vouchsafed no reply to the offer. He earned $400 (£80) one evening in mail week by a lecture delivered at Staunton, Virginia after the vast audience had been entertained by Tyrolean Alpine jodlers. The "World' own correspondent confesses that Mr. Bryan's intense seriousness and sheer force of personality triumped over the bizarre surroundings and lifted them, "cheap, incongruous, and blatant as they were to the plane of dignity."

3 MILES OF ROPED TROOPS.

GREAT GLACIER MARCH IN THE ALPS.

I was the only English correspondent wrote a Journalist from Little Scheidegg in Switzerland on Sept. 19 to witness this morning the start of 550 Swiss soldiers on an attempt to carry out the most daring military mountaineering exploit ever executed. Four companies of men started from the Junfraujoch (11,000 feet, or about two miles, above sea level) on a march along the fifteen-mile-long Aletsch glacier. The weather conditions were of the worst possible kind. There was a driving snowstorm and dense mist. The commanding officer, however, insisted on the march being made. The soldiers were conveyed to the Jungfraujoch by train during the night.

The first detachment left at dawn, accompanied by guides and an officer with a compass. The soldiers were in full marching kit, with rifles, Alpenstocks and snow-shoes. They sank to their knees in the show at every step they took. In parties of five, roped together, they formed a column nearly three miles long. The first party was lost to sight in the snow and mist a few minutes after leaving. Their arrival at their destination, the Eggishorn, is expected late to-night.

The fifteen-mile march of the 550 Swiss soldiers along the Agletsch glacier, 11,000 feet above sea level, wrote the same correspondent on the next day has been successfully carried out. Not one of the men fell out. The troops arrived at their quarters on the upland medows in the neighbourhood of the Eggishorn about nine o'clock at night. The three first hours of the march were in dense mist.

SUBMERSIBLE DESTROYERS.

NEW TORPEDO FOR THE SUBMARINES.

At the moment the new Japanese battle-cruiser Kongo has the most effective torpedoes of any warship. But a new torpedo which it is believed will easily outdistance any other in existence is now being tried by the British Admiralty. This weapon is propelled on what for torpedoes is quite a new principle, and it has quite double the speed of the best of its competitors. One little difficulty remains to be overcome and the torpedo will then be issued to the Fleet.

Probably it may first be used in the new F type of submarine. This type will be a great advance upon all predecessors. With a surface speed of twenty knots, a submerged speed of fifteen knots, a submerged speed of fifteen knots quick-firing guns, wireless, and a formidable torpedo equipment, the F submarines will be practically submersible destroyers, as they are to have wide radius of action independent of any "mother" ship.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

PUNCTUALITY

There are on occasion two points of view as to the punctuality of trains (says the "Daily Chronicle"). We get one in Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff's story of the Limerick stationmaster's reply to Lord Gort, who had arrived just too late for the express: "Shure, me lord, the punctuality of that train disthurbs the whole town of Limerick!"

EUPHEMISM.

A child's story from the "Manchester Guardian":—

General education was being discussed. The treatment of the subject gradually became more limited, until one of the two mothers conversing began to relate the particular achievements of each of her children.

She finished up by saying, "John sat for the Grammar School scholarship, but he failed."

The boy, who had to all appearance been dreaming, suddenly turned round. "Mother! I didn't fail. I lost!"

NOT GODIVA.

This sporting 100 yards sprint' twixt admiral and captain at Portsmouth carries a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent back to the eighteenth century, when aristocratic matches were always being struck. Wagers hung on the issue, and trickery and catches crept in.

Sir John Lade wagered to carry Lord Cholmondeley at Brighton pick-a-back from the Pavilion twice round the Steyne. As Sir John could boast of but few inches, and Cholmondeley was a giant, the event created interest and drew a crowd. All was ready when Sir John remarked that it was time for his lordship to strip.

His lordship gasped. "I engaged to carry you, but not an inch of clothes," repeated Sir John, "so therefore, my lord, make ready, and let us not disappoint the crowd."

The crowd were to be disappointed, however, for my lord refused, and Sir John pocketed the stakes.

A MARGATE CONUNDRUM.

The story of warships off Margate to "protect the Christians," reminds a "Pall Mall Gazette" reader, recently returned from the south-east corner of the coast, of the latest local conundrum. "What was the name of the first Jewish peer in England?" When you have hazarded many replies, and duly given it up, you will be told, "Margate Pier!"

A LITTLE STORY IN BRIEF.

In face of some of the evidence in the great pearl case novelists of the sensational order will begin to feel that the London Tube railways form as likely a background for mystery-stories as they could wish for. Here is a possible basis for one such story (says the "Daily Citizen").

During the last day or two many users of the Tubes have been asking one another who and what is a tall and apparently very beautiful woman, who travels up and down the line.

She is attired in deep black, and her face and head are completely enveloped in a cloudlike article, also black in colour, and of some thin, gauzy material through which the outline of the face can be seen—an outline which suggests, as I have indicated, great beauty. From behind the covering she seems to be peering eagerly at all comers.

Are we witnessing part of one of the tragedies of London? Or does it all mean nothing more mysterious than an attempt to bring in some new description of feminine headgear?

HANDICAPPED.

Two boys who managed to be rather unruly in school (says the "Argonaut") so exasperated their teacher that she requested them to remain after hours and write their names 500 times. They plunged into the task. Some fifteen minutes later one of them grew uneasy and begun watching his companion in disgrace. Suddenly the first one burst out with despair and between his sobs said to the teacher: "T aint fair, mum! His name's Bush and mine's Schluttermeyer."

OPTIMIST AND PESSIMIST.

The Optimist: "Wot 'ud yer do if yer 'ad a million quid, 'Enery?"

The Pessimist: "Aw! I s'pose I'd lose it."—"Sydney Bulletin."

BEETHOVEN VERSUS JOHN BARLEYCORN.

"I have one valuable asset, I am not given to drink, I prefer Beethoven to John Barleycorn, would sooner have an hour with Scott than a week in a pothouse, and Rigoletti, La Boheme, or Lohengrin is to me far sweeter music than the jingling of glasses in the shrine of Bacchus," writes a convict whose time of discharge is now drawing near, in a letter replying to the inquiry made by the Secretary of the Church Army's Discharged Prisoners' Aid Department as to what kind of work he is best fitted for.

He has been a telegraph messenger, a junior clerk, a railway worker, an odd gardener, a mangold puller, an envelope addresser, etc., in the course of a chequered career twice interupted, by ill health and reduction of staff by employers, and ending in prison because destitution drove him to theft.

TWO IRISHMEN.

Patsy and Tom were working near where there was a beehive and a bed of onions, when a bee stung Tom on the wrist. Patsy exclaimed: "I always told yez whin yo'd get a sting av a bee to suck it and thin rub in onion juice." After a short time a bee lodged on Patsy's neck, when he shouted: "Oh, Tom, there's wan on me neck. Oh, 'tis gone down between me shoulders. Begorra, I'm stung!" "Suck it, Patsy," ordered Tim; "suck, and I'll rub in the onion juice."—"Argonaut."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

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THE TWO SERVICES.

ROYALTY AND THE NAVY.

Two events of more than passing interest have just taken place—the entry of H. R. H. Prince Albert on a midshipman's career, which means his first commission as a naval officer, and the completion to full crew of the battle-cruiser Queen Mary for service in the First Battle-Cruiser Squadron. The fact of Prince Albert getting his commission as midshipman at the age of 17 years and 9 months lends confirmation to the belief that he will follow the professional career upon which he has entered. In that event he will in due course take his place as a sub-lieutenant in the engine-room for four months, which will be a distinct innovation for the son of a British Monarch.

THE MARYS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

The commissioning of the Queen Mary is chiefly of interest because she marks the penultimate phase of the battle-cruiser era, which will close with the completion for service of the Tiger. There have been several Marys in the British Navy, but this is the first time the name has had a queenly prefix. The name Mary in naval nomenclature goes back to, 1338, when, in the regin of Edward III., it was borne by a barge known as Mary of the Tower, which signifies that she was a King's ship. Since then the British flag has been borne by vessels, named Mary, Rose Mary, Princess Maria, Princess Mary, and Maria. Except for coastguard cruisers, however, the name Mary has not figured in the British Navy since 1816, when itwas brone by a yacht, and its revival, with the prefix Queen places the naval service in the proud position of possessing battle units named after King George V. and his illustrious consort.

AMERICA AND A PACIFIC FLEET.

So far as can be perceived by men who do not call the Stars and Stripes their national flag, but who take note of the ways of the world and their line of normal development, the patriots of the United States will soon b calling aloud for the creation of a special battle fleet for their Pacific coast. There are many, including those responsible for naval administration, who are dead against splitting the Atlantic Fleet, when the Panama Canal is opened, and placing a part of that fleet on the Pacific coast. The European situation, they contend, and the interests of the States on the Atlantic seaboard of the Continent demand the presence of a fleet not less strong than the muster of warships that now fly the Stars and Stripes in those waters. On the other hand, the recent friction between the States and the Government of the Mikado, over the possession of land by Japanese, subjects has been such that millions of Americans believe that the Pacific coasts may some day have a hostile fleet from Japan cruising in the offing, which will require to be met by an equally strong fleet flying the national emblem of the United States. These sentiments will probably result in an agitation for the special creation of an American Pacific fleet; in fact the first steps towards this end appears to have been already taken by those who are alarmed at the prospect of a portion of the Atlantic fleet being permanently detached for service on the other side of America. That the outstanding question with Japan is not considered serious for the moment, however, is to be judged by the fact that a large American war fleet will shortly be cruising in European waters.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

The news that the King has permitted the Grenadier Guards to add the name of "Egmont-op-Zee" to those of other victories emblazoned on their colours will arouse interests in several other regiments of the British Army, and no doubt the permission now accorded to the Grenadier Guards will stimulate other corps to agitate afresh for the granting to them also of this honour The action was fought after the force first sent to Holland under Abercrombie had been joined by another under the Duke of York, and took place on the 2nd October 1799. The bulk of the fighting fell to the brigades under Sir John Moore and Lord Cavan, and it is possibly for that reason that the honour, when first granted, was confined almost entirely to the regiments which composed those brigades—the Royal Scots, the Lancashire Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, the Berkshire and Manchester Regiments, and the Cameron and Gordon Highlanders. The 15th Hussars alone of the three cavalry regiments engaged have been so far anthorised to bear the words "Egmont-op-Zee," although in the matter of casualties they had no more than the 11th and fewer than the 7th Hussars. Thus of the twenty-one regiments engaged in the battle only nine have so far, and including the Grenadier Guards, received the honour, although the casualties among tome of the others—notably the Welsh Fusiliers, the Inniskilling Fusiliers, and the Shropshire Light Infantry—were equally heavy. No doubt some at least of these less-favoured regiments will be granted the additional honour in time, but meanwhile it would be a very welcome innovation if some pronouncement could be made as to the lines upon which the Committee on Honours and Distinctions proceeds, and by what rules it is guided in the recommendations which from time to time it puts forward. It would be regrettable if the Army had any cause to believe that these awards are in any degree guided by mere weight of influence.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

There has for some time past been evidence of a great and growing discontent among the pensioned classes at the mean terms upon which the ex-servants of Government, and more particularly those of the Navy and the Army, are permitted to commute their pensions; and when some short time ago the regulations which govern the commuting of the pensions of non-commissioned officers and men were relaxed and made less burdensome, this boon was certainly accorded in defence to the terms, which were then made public, under which some of the great business firms would be glad to undertake on behalf of and in the place of the authorities, the whole commutation of naval and military pensions. It was then stated, and the statement was never refuted or even challenged, that were commutation permitted by private treaty pensioners could easily obtain better terms on commutation and also the return of the amount commuted on the pensioner arriving at a certain age. Like all monopolists, however, the Government is not inclined to resign the advantage it holds, and the terms under which naval and military officers have been permitted to commute their pensions have long been no better than a public scandal. The Services are deeply indebted to Colonel Yate and Captain Pretyman, who have kept "pegging away" at Ministers in the endeavour to secure better terms than the five per cent. scale which has hitherto held the field. On September 12, new regulations were published in the "Gazette." The new scale of fees is much more moderate, and is a welcome concession, but the terms offered to officers desiring to commute their pensions are still unsatisfactory, the rate of interest remaining at five per cent. The Government was asked by Captain Pretyman to agree to the appointment of a small committee to investigate the working of the Pensions Commutation Act, but Mr. Lloyd George, nervous no doubt as to the disclosures which would certainly follow, would not consent to the proposal, on the grounds that fresh legislation would thereby be involved.

THE RATTLE OF MUSKETRY.

Economy in military administration is all very well and very necessary, but it can be carried to excess. The use of a rattle to represent the rapid fire of rifles in the last stage of attack while the men lie still and look at the man using the rattle is not much good as an aid to training for war. When rapid fire commences everyone knows there is a tendency towards wild shooting; though this is much more marked when the men are firing ball, the wildness is also apparent when they are only firing blank. Teaching men to fire steadily when rapid fire has been ordered is an important part of training of the infantry soldier. The idea of all training, including manœuvres is the teaching of the soldier to act as he will be required to act in war, and the elimination of this very necessary part of the training because the blank ammunition would cost a few pounds is the worst sort of economy. There is bound to be a good deal of make-believe about manœuvres, when it is desired to give generals and the staff experience in large bodies of troops skeleton enemy is necessary, but seldom satisfactory; failure to realise that a represents a battalion, and so on, leads to absurd situations, and the mobility of such an enemy often leads to false conclusions, even when every effort is made to restrict the skeleton's mobility to that which the force it represents could attain to. The weakness of battalions, especially as they are provided with full numbers of officers and non-commissioned officers, gives a very false idea of what the command of a battalion at war strength is liked, the front occupied being so much smaller. The provision of an ample supply of blank ammunition has been urged on many occasions, so that the men may have a chance of practising on manœuvres that fire discipline which is so needed for success in war, but it is always urged that the expense would not be justified; in this we do not agree. Control of fire cannot be too much practised by all ranks, and touching a man on the shoulder to tell him to stop his rattle is not the same thing as stopping the fire of a body of somewhat excited men, nor is it likely that the rattle man will require to be shown the mistakes he is making in holding his rattle.

LADIES' CORNER.

NEW HATS.

The coming hat writes a London lady is of the finest felt, as soft as moleskin and with a pile that rises like velvet when it is brushed the wrong way. New models are all small, with large crowns that really fit the heads of their wearers, finished with gracefully curved brims. The most elegant hat of the season is expected to be a small model covered with the finest black silk beaver, and with a narrow brim showing a lining of contrasted silk, the hat being trimmed with stiff feather mounts. Twists of velvet finish some of the effective models, and the big bow of dull-toned velvet ending in streamers to be caught round the neck has not yet got its dismissal. Wings and velvet will figure mostly as trimming for practical head-gear, and the new velvet ribbons edged with piquot are favoured by the very best milliners, In colour, as well as in material, individual taste will receive every consideration, and the woman who does not look her best in a small hat may easily have her felt model twisted and folded and trimmed until it gives her the required importance. When large hats are preferred velvet, silk, and satin, as well as felt and beaver, will be utilised, and shapes promise to be as effective as formerly, always with the splendours of plumes as trimming.

HATS OF LEATHER.

Novel little hats of glace leather have been pretty well worn during the dull days of the season just past. They were in neat and useful shapes, and the trimming was just a wide band with a fancy buckle. It is predicted that such shapes will still find favour, and that they will be made in coloured glace leather. Velvet ties will, to some extent, supersede hat-pains, particularly with the small, close-fitting, rather Mercury shaped hats that resemble bonnets and sit most comfortably on the head. Veils will also be made to serve the double purpose of trimming and acting as a safeguard. Lace, for the time being, forms the basis of most of the large new veils of the season. Then tulle comes next in favour, showing a plain ground on which elaborate lace patterns are thrown. Many ladies are choosing those veils in white, while others prefer the framing of black for the face and hair.

HAIR DRESSING.

Styles in hair-dressing have changed with the coming of closely modelled hats. The latest models are rather loosely dressed, with a tendency to outline the head, the tresses being well waved and somewhat puffed out. Pins of real tortoiseshell find first favour, and many women are showing an appreciation of pins and combs of coloured horn, which look very well when suitably matched to the hair. The fancy for a dash of powder for evening wear has gained in favour, and a few ladies, particularly those who like to wear black adopt the practice during the day.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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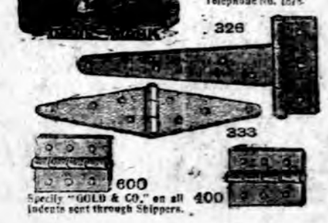

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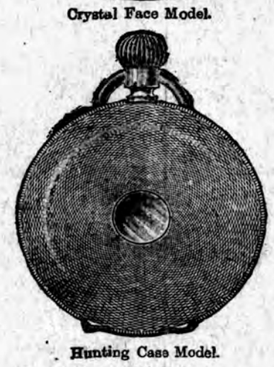

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